United Nations A/69/363/Add.2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 August 2014

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Item 131 of the provisional agenda*
Programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2015 for 13 special political missions created by decisions of the Security Council and grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

The estimated requirements for 2015 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $35,211,000 (net of staff assessment). After taking into account the estimated balance of $290,700 expected to remain unencumbered at the end of 2014, the additional amount being sought for the 13 missions amounts to $34,920,300.

* A/69/150.

14-60169 (E) 071014

Please recycle

Contents

		Page
I.	Financial overview	3
II.	Special political missions	4
A.	Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	4
B.	Panel of Experts on Liberia	13
C.	Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	17
D.	Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	24
E.	Panel of Experts on the Sudan	30
F.	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	36
G.	Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran	43
H.	Panel of Experts on Libya	50
I.	Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	57
J.	Panel of Experts on Yemen	62
K.	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	67
L.	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	77
M.	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	87

I. Financial overview

1. The estimated requirements for 2015 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $35,211,000 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 allows for a comparison between total requirements for 2015 and requirements for 2014 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 68/247 A, 68/247 B and 68/280 after considering the reports of the Secretary-General (A/68/327/Add.2, Add.9 and Corr.1, and Add.11) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/68/7/Add.10, Add.25 and Add.27).

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	2 514.7	2 465.3	49.4	2 406.6	2 357.2	–	(108.1)
Panel of Experts on Liberia	531.6	320.9	210.7	314.0	103.3	–	(217.6)
Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	1 307.8	1 204.9	102.9	1 282.5	1 179.6	–	(25.3)
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 424.8	1 334.9	89.9	1 364.7	1 274.8	–	(60.1)
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 322.6	1 311.0	11.6	1 468.1	1 456.5	–	145.5
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 797.9	2 704.2	93.7	2 729.6	2 635.9	–	(68.3)
Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran	2 971.5	2 965.7	5.8	2 782.2	2 776.4	–	(189.3)
Panel of Experts on Libya	1 270.7	1 502.9	(232.2)	1 593.2	1 825.4	2.1	322.5
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 476.1	1 222.7	253.4	1 519.6	1 266.2	–	43.5
Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 217.3	2 254.0	(36.7)	2 830.4	2 867.1	–	613.1
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	4 447.0	4 504.0	(57.0)	4 496.1	4 553.1	–	49.1
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	3 112.0	3 098.7	13.3	3 102.0	3 088.7	13.3	(10.0)
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	10 718.2	10 932.3	(214.1)	9 322.0	9 536.1	8.3	(1 396.2)
Total	**36 112.2**	**35 821.5**	**290.7**	**35 211.0**	**34 920.3**	**23.7**	**(901.2)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

II. Special political missions

A. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

($2,406,600)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea is a successor to the Monitoring Group on Somalia, whose mandate was expanded to encompass the Eritrea sanctions regime with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1907 (2009). The mandate of the Monitoring Group was last extended by the Council in its resolution 2111 (2013) for a period of 15 months, until 25 November 2014.

3. The Monitoring Group, which is based in Nairobi, comprises a Coordinator, who is also the regional expert, and seven experts in the fields of arms, transport, humanitarian affairs and finance. On Somalia, the Group monitors an arms embargo, a ban on the export and import of charcoal, a travel ban and an assets freeze. On Eritrea, the Group monitors a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze. The Group reports to the Council through its Committee pursuant to Council resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. In accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 2060 (2012), paragraph 41 of Council resolution 2093 (2013), paragraphs 19 and 27 of Council resolution 2111 (2013) and paragraph 12 of Council resolution 2142 (2014), the Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of Council resolution 1844 (2008), including by reporting any information on violations, and to include in its reports to the Committee any information relevant to the potential designation of the individuals and entities described in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 2002 (2011);

(b) To assist the Committee in compiling narrative summaries, referred to in paragraph 14 of resolution 1844 (2008), of individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 2060 (2012);

(c) To investigate any seaport operations in Somalia that may generate revenue for Al-Shabaab, an entity designated by the Committee for meeting the listing criteria in resolution 1844 (2008);

(d) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraph 3 (a) to (c) of Council resolution 1587 (2005), paragraph 23 (a) to (c) of resolution 1844 (2008) and paragraph 19 (a) to (d) of resolution 1907 (2009), namely:

(i) To continue investigating the implementation of the arms embargo by Member States and violations, inter alia, through field-based investigations in Somalia, where possible, and, as appropriate, in other States, in particular those in the region;

(ii) To assess actions taken by Somali authorities, as well as Member States, in particular those in the region, to fully implement the arms embargo;

(iii) To make specific recommendations based on detailed information in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and measures to give effect to and strengthen the implementation of the arms embargo in its various aspects;

(iv) To include in its reports to the Committee any information relevant to the Committee's designation of the individuals and entities described in paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008);

(v) To assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed on Eritrea;

(e) To investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit violations of the arms embargoes against Somalia and Eritrea;

(f) To investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(g) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities that engage in acts described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2060 (2012), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems it appropriate;

(h) To compile a draft list of those individuals and entities that engage in violations described in paragraph 15 (a) to (e) of resolution 1907 (2009) inside and outside Eritrea, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems it appropriate;

(i) To continue making recommendations, based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Council resolutions 1425 (2002) and 1474 (2003), and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group appointed pursuant to Council resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005), 1630 (2005), 1676 (2006), 1724 (2006), 1766 (2007), 1811 (2008), 1853 (2008), 1916 (2010), 2002 (2011), 2060 (2012) and 2111 (2013);

(j) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, as well as the measures imposed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009), concerning Eritrea;

(k) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, as well as the measures imposed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009), concerning Eritrea;

(l) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within six months of its establishment and to submit progress reports to the Committee on a monthly basis (the Monitoring Group shall no longer be obliged to submit monthly reports to the Committee in the same months in which it provides its midterm brief and submits its final reports);

(m) To submit, for the Council's consideration, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea, covering all the tasks

set out above, no later than 30 days prior to the termination of the mandate of the Monitoring Group;

(n) To report on the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia to put the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia in establishing the procedures and codes of conduct for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by its Security Forces, and on training needs;

(o) To provide an assessment of any misappropriation or sale to other groups, including militias, in order to assist the Council in any review of the appropriateness of the modified arms embargo;

(p) To report on its own ability to monitor delivery of weapons, military equipment and assistance to Somalia;

(q) To provide further detailed information on possible environmentally sound destruction of Somali charcoal;

(r) To provide the Federal Government of Somalia feedback on its reporting to the Committee and to keep the Council regularly informed on compliance by the Federal Government of Somalia with this and other relevant Council resolutions.

4. On 5 March 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2142 (2014), by which it extended the partial lifting of the arms embargo on Somalia until 25 October 2014, in order to support the development of the security institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia.

Cooperation with other entities

5. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea cooperates with other sanctions groups established by the Security Council, specifically in determining possible sources of weapons trafficking into Somalia. It has continued to provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia and has continued focusing on receiving cooperation from the Government. The Group also received considerable cooperation and assistance from the authorities in Puntland and has established an effective working relationship with them. It has been cooperating with the Government of Eritrea, working on the information-sharing modalities.

6. Since the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the Monitoring Group has worked closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the relevant offices, in particular with the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group. It continues to work on establishing productive relationships with other United Nations agencies, in particular those that address protection and humanitarian issues.

7. The Monitoring Group collaborates with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia, the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization. Furthermore, the Group interacts with a wide range of Government

officials and representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations on issues related to its mandate.

8. The Monitoring Group benefits from support provided by the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) and the United Nations Office at Nairobi. UNSOA provides administrative and logistical support to the Group in Nairobi and Somalia, in particular the recruitment of local staff, providing access to information technology and communications equipment and networks, maintaining vehicles and making travel arrangements within the region, as well as other administrative arrangements on a cost-reimbursable basis. Safety and security advice for the Group continues to be sought from the Department of Safety and Security. Within Kenya, the United Nations Office at Nairobi continues to provide security officers as armed escorts for the Group on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

9. The Monitoring Group was able to provide credible information to the Security Council Committee and the Council on the threats to peace and security in Somalia; violations of the arms embargo; obstruction of humanitarian assistance; violations of international humanitarian law; and violations of the charcoal ban. This was achieved through fieldwork in the region, especially in Somalia and beyond. In relation to its mandate on Eritrea, the Group held two meetings (in Paris, in November 2013, and in Cairo, in February 2014) with Eritrean officials.

10. The Monitoring Group continued to submit monthly reports to the Security Council Committee and presented its midterm briefing to the Committee on 27 March 2014.

Table 2
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Group maintained a regular presence in key areas of the region, including in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe and Hargeysa, which allowed the Committee to receive timely updates on potential violations of the arms embargo and the charcoal ban, and on humanitarian issues. The Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and has provided substantive information on individuals and entities involved in violations, through monthly and midterm reporting, and through letters to the Committee • The Committee was able to follow up on violations by sending letters to selected individuals/entities and, in some cases, the Chair of the Committee met with the stakeholders concerned • The Monitoring Group engaged directly with the Member States that are recipients of charcoal emanating from Somalia, providing them with real-time information, in order to assist them in their efforts to implement the charcoal ban

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• In its monthly updates and midterm briefing on Somalia and Eritrea, the Monitoring Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and with recommendations on possible actions to be taken by the Committee and adjustments to the sanctions regimes to be considered by the Security Council
	• The Monitoring Group investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea, including the implementation of the partial lifting of the arms embargo, which enabled the Security Council, through the Committee, to assess whether to renew the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the Government of Somalia
	• The Monitoring Group provided the Committee with substantive analysis on options regarding the interdicted charcoal by Member States upon which the Sanctions committee based its assistance implementation notice (Recommendations on the interdiction of charcoal from Somalia by Member States pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2036 (2012), 2060 (2012) and 2111 (2013))
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• As a result of the Monitoring Group's activities, such as writing letters and holding meetings with relevant Member States and other entities, there has been increased awareness of the different aspects regarding the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea among Member States, which has resulted in an increase in the number of exemption requests/notifications received and considered by the Committee. This contribution of the Group is especially important in the context of the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the Federal Government of Somalia

Planning assumptions for 2015

11. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea will continue to monitor the implementation of the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea as well as the ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia. The Group will also monitor compliance with the targeted sanctions imposed by the Security Council in resolutions 1844 (2008) and 1907 (2009). It will conduct extensive fieldwork in Somalia and the region, and inform the Security Council Committee of its activities on a monthly basis. It will provide periodic updates, a midterm briefing and two final reports that set out a detailed account of its investigations and include recommendations for consideration by the Council on how to make the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea more efficient and effective. The Group will also continue to provide the Council with important information with regard to the partial lifting of the arms embargo. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of Council resolution 2102 (2013), it will also cooperate closely with UNSOM in relevant areas of their respective mandates. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 2142 (2014), the Group

will provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in its reporting requirements to the Council.

12. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Group are set out in table 3 below.

Table 3
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To prevent all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia and Eritrea

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Monitoring Group *Performance measures* 2013: 5 Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 5 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States concerned and organizations to follow up on the report of the Monitoring Group *Performance measures* 2013: 2 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 4

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings to the Committee (5)
- Progress reports to the Committee (10)
- Investigations reports to the Committee on the implementation or violations of the Council's sanctions measures (15)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Monitoring Group agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 19 Estimate 2014: 10 Target 2015: 10 (ii) Number of amendments to entries on the sanctions lists *Performance measures* 2013: 0 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 8 (iii) Number of recommendations made by the Monitoring Group incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: 5 Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 5

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (10)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or concerning updates to the existing sanctions lists (8)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 41 Estimate 2014: 50 Target 2015: 50

(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures

Performance measures

2013: 3

Estimate 2014: 2

Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Communications from the Monitoring Group to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (99)
- Investigations by the Monitoring Group into possible violations of the measures by States and other entities (18)

External factors

13. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, and provided that the investigations of the Group are unhindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 4
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	535.6	484.0	51.6	490.3	438.7	–	(45.3)
Operational costs	1 979.1	1 981.3	(2.2)	1 916.3	1 918.5	–	(62.8)
Total	**2 514.7**	**2 465.3**	**49.4**	**2 406.6**	**2 357.2**	**–**	**(108.1)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 5
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Total international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

14. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 reflects the pattern of expenditure for security services and escort based on the actual use by the experts. Following a security assessment in 2012, the Department of Safety and Security recommended that the experts be provided with armed security escort when travelling to official meetings.

15. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea beyond 25 November 2014 and should the Group operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $2,406,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of seven positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level), 5 General Service (Local level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Group ($428,200); charges pertaining to three security officers to provide security services and escort to the experts ($62,100); experts' fees ($1,278,900) and official travel ($400,300) of the eight members of the Group; official travel of staff ($40,900); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of office space, the rental of vehicles, communications, subscriptions, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($196,200).

16. In 2015 there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

17. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation reflects in part the pattern of expenditure based on the actual use of the security services and escort by the experts and is due in part to the change in standards of travel and the reduction of the cost of living allowance of the experts from $3,900 to $3,700.

Extrabudgetary resources

18. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea for 2015.

B. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($314,000)

Background, mandate and objective

19. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1343 (2001) to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures on Liberia. The Council first imposed an arms embargo on Liberia in 1992 by its resolution 788 (1992) and has modified the sanctions regime since then. The mandate of the Panel was last extended by the Council in its resolution 2128 (2013) until 14 December 2014. With this resolution, the size of the Panel was reduced from three to two experts.

20. The Panel of Experts comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and an arms expert. It monitors an arms embargo against non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia. It reports to the Security Council through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003). In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2128 (2013), the Panel is requested to undertake the following tasks in collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire:

(a) To conduct two follow-up assessment missions to Liberia and neighbouring States in order to investigate and compile a midterm and a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by the Security Council in its resolution 1903 (2009), including the various sources of financing for the illicit trade of arms, on progress in the security and legal sections with respect to the ability of the Government of Liberia to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, and on the progress achieved by the Government of Liberia on meeting notification requirements;

(b) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a midterm report no later than 1 June 2014 and a final report no later than 1 December 2014 on all issues listed in paragraph 5 of resolution 2128 (2013), and to provide informal updates to the Committee, as appropriate, before those dates;

(c) To cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by the Security Council in paragraph 13 of its resolution 1980 (2011).

Cooperation with other entities

21. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts works in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire. The Panel regularly interacts with representatives of the Government of Liberia in Monrovia (including with Liberia security and justice agencies) and New York to exchange information. It also cooperates on a regular basis with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, specifically with regard to investigations related to sanctions violations along the Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire border. The Panel met a member of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire in Monrovia in February 2014.

22. The Panel of Experts also interacts with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). While in Liberia, the Panel shares information with the Office of the Special Representative of the

Secretary-General, the Joint Mission Analysis Cell, the United Nations police and the military component of the Mission. During its field visits, UNMIL extends valuable administrative support to the Panel, including office space and information and communications technology equipment, and arranges for transport and security, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to conduct its fieldwork. Services rendered in connection with the assessment missions of the Panel are provided on a cost-reimbursable basis. The Panel also benefits from strong support provided by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). Both missions provide the Panel with administrative and logistical support in connection with its field investigations in Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.

23. During its field visits to Liberia and neighbouring countries, the Panel of Experts also interacts with Government officials, international partners, diplomatic missions, civil society organizations and private sector entities.

Performance information

24. The Panel of Experts submitted its midterm report to the Security Council on 1 June 2014 (see S/2014/363). The report provided new information on the implementation of the arms embargo and on the progress achieved by the Government of Liberia in meeting notification requirements. It also detailed security issues along Liberia's borders with Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, and illicit trafficking as possible sources of financing for arms. The midterm report provided the Council with the information necessary to enhance the Council's capacity to review the sanctions regime and the Panel is thus on track to meet the expected accomplishments for 2014.

Table 6
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts was able to quickly conduct investigations into the February 2014 cross-border attack from Liberia into Côte d'Ivoire, which provided the Security Council with evidence of relevance to the arms embargo and border insecurity
	• The Panel of Experts travelled within the country and to neighbouring countries, collecting information and evidence on possible violations of the arms embargo and possible illicit sources of finance
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an assessment of the role played by the arms embargo as a framework for the regulation of weapons flows, which assisted the Council in undertaking a review of the measures, as required under resolution 2128 (2014)
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• The Panel of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of Liberia regarding its obligations in the area of weapons and ammunition management as well as arms importation notification requirements

Planning assumptions for 2015

25. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts on Liberia is expected to continue to investigate the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms, and the various sources of financing for the illicit trade of arms, on progress in Liberia's security and legal sectors and the progress achieved by the Government of Liberia in meeting notification requirements, and assess the progress made towards meeting the conditions of the Security Council for lifting those measures.

26. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 7 below.

Table 7
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the implementation and enforcement of the relevant sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: 6 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 4
Outputs • Reports to the Committee (2)	
Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 36 Estimate 2014: 18 Target 2015: 18
Outputs • Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (18)	

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 35 Estimate 2014: 30 Target 2015: 30

Outputs

- Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)

External factors

27. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on Liberia, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 8
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Operational costs	531.6	320.9	210.7	314.0	103.3	–	(217.6)
Total	**531.6**	**320.9**	**210.7**	**314.0**	103.3	–	**(217.6)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

28. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to the reduction of the number of experts from three to two.

29. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia beyond 14 December 2014 and should the Panel operate for 11 months in 2015 as it has in the past, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $314,000. That amount would provide for the experts' fees ($173,300) and official travel ($110,400) of the two members of the Panel and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($30,300).

30. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to the reduction of the number of experts from three to two.

Extrabudgetary resources

31. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on Liberia for 2015.

C. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

($1,282,500)

Background, mandate and objective

32. The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1584 (2005). The mandate of the Group has been extended by the Council several times, most recently by its resolution 2153 (2014), until 30 May 2015.

33. The Group of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the arms expert) and four other experts in the areas of arms, diamonds/natural resources, customs/transport, finance and regional issues. The Group monitors an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze. The measures imposed on diamonds by the Security Council in its resolution 1643 (2005) were terminated as of 29 April 2014 by resolution 2153 (2014). The Group reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1727 (2006), as renewed by paragraph 25 of resolution 2153 (2014):

(a) To exchange information with UNOCI and the French forces in the context of their monitoring mandate set out in paragraphs 2 and 12 of Council resolution 1609 (2005);

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related materiel, on the provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and on the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(d) To seek further information regarding the action taken by States with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(e) To submit a midterm report to the Committee by October 2014 and a final report by 15 April 2015, after discussion with the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 1 of resolution 2153 (2014), paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 12 of Council resolution 1975 (2011) and paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1980 (2011);

(f) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(h) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Liberia by the Council in resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1579 (2004);

(i) To monitor the implementation of the individual measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);

(j) To include, in its report, as appropriate, any information and recommendations relevant to the Committee's possible additional designation of the individuals and entities described in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1980 (2011).

Cooperation with other entities

34. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire liaises with West African countries and the French forces in Côte d'Ivoire. The Group cooperates closely with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and UNOCI, other United Nations system agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the Agency for the Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa, the Central Bank of West African States, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union, the International Cocoa Organization, INTERPOL, the Kimberley Process and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

35. The Group of Experts also cooperates with other groups of experts established by the Security Council, notably the Panel of Experts on Liberia, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire seeks information from banks and other private financial institutions to verify the implementation of the financial restrictions imposed by the Council in resolution 1572 (2004). It also benefits from meetings and exchanges with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Performance information

36. The findings of the Group of Experts, as set out in its reports (see S/2013/605 and S/2014/266), provided the Committee with new information in relation to the sanctions regime. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Group, the Committee addressed letters to Member States and entities directing their attention to relevant findings in the Group's reports. On the basis of the Group's recommendations, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the Ivorian situation, by refining the sanctions regime in resolution 2153 (2014).

37. With regard to the individuals on the Committee's sanctions list, the Group of Experts kept the Security Council updated on possible violations for its action, as appropriate.

Table 9
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Group of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country and the region, also travelling to particular areas of interest for its mandate. It collected information and evidence on major national and international networks involved in the illicit traffic of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime. Among others, the Group highlighted and described cases concerning ammunition, weapons and related materiel found in violation of the embargo
	• The Group of Experts contacted numerous companies involved in the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire and analysed their role in possible violations of the sanctions regime. It was able to confirm that revenues obtained from natural resources continue to present a risk for being used for the purchase of arms and related materiel. It was also able to shed light on the network in charge of illicit trafficking of Ivorian diamonds
	• The Group of Experts, through its monthly and regular reports, provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Côte d'Ivoire, including a list of stakeholders involved in the Group's activities of investigation. As a consequence, the Committee followed up by sending letters to selected entities and, in some cases, the Chair of the Committee met with stakeholders concerned
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Group of Experts investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the embargoes on arms and diamonds, including all possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime, military training and foreign assistance
	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Côte d'Ivoire, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered by members
	• The Security Council, also in the light of the reports of the Group of Experts, adjusted the sanctions regime imposed on Côte d'Ivoire, reflecting the changes in resolution 2153 (2014) (termination of the embargo on diamonds and changes concerning notifications and exemptions related to the arms embargo)
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• The Group of Experts, until the termination of the embargo on diamonds, continued to inform and provide support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on best practices in the implementation of the sanctions regime. On many occasions, during meetings with Ivorian authorities, the Group explained procedures regarding exemptions to the arms embargo

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	• The Group of Experts also convened several meetings at the Ministry of Energy and Mines to discuss the possible future participation of Côte d'Ivoire in the Kimberley Process and the criteria necessary to become a participant • The Group of Experts maintained contacts with many States in the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the measures imposed on Côte d'Ivoire • Member States communicated to the Committee the measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on Côte d'Ivoire, including a description of laws and decrees adopted in that context

Planning assumptions for 2015

38. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire will continue to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, consider ways to improve the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in resolution 1572 (2004), monitor overall compliance with the sanctions regime, monitor the effects of the modifications of the measures decided by the Council in resolution 2153 (2014) and report on possible violations.

39. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Group of Experts are set out in table 10 below.

Table 10
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council in connection with the arms embargo and related travel and financial sanctions measures concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States on alleged violations cited by the Group of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: 14 Estimate 2014: 20 Target 2015: 20

	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States concerned to follow up on the reports of the Group of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Reports to the Committee (2)
- Progress reports to the Committee (6)
- Investigations related to the implementation and/or violation of the Council's sanctions provided to the Committee

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Group of Experts agreed upon by the sanctions committee *Performance measures* 2013: 40 Estimate 2014: 40 Target 2015: 40 (ii) Number of recommendations by the Group of Experts incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2 (iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists *Performance measures* 2013: zero Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (5)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 49 Estimate 2014: 40 Target 2015: 40 (ii) Number of laws or decrees adopted by States to implement sanctions measures *Performance measures* 2013: zero Estimate 2014: 3 Target 2015: 4

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (10)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (8)

External factors

40. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with relevant resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, and provided that the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 11
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	134.3	134.3	–	137.3	137.3	–	3.0
Operational costs	1 173.5	1 070.6	102.9	1 145.2	1 042.3	–	(28.3)
Total	**1 307.8**	**1 204.9**	**102.9**	**1 282.5**	**1 179.6**	**–**	**(25.3)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 12
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

41. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to a reduction in the number of trips undertaken by the experts, as they stayed longer in the field during each trip, and to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted.

42. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire beyond 30 May 2015 and should the Group operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $1,282,500 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position at the P-3 level to facilitate substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group ($137,300); experts' fees ($533,300) and official travel ($508,700) of the five members of the Group; official travel of staff ($44,900); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications, subscriptions, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($58,300).

43. In 2015 there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire.

44. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to changes in standards of travel and to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted in 2014. The reduction is offset in part by the increase in the number of months worked, from 11 to 12 months.

Extrabudgetary resources

45. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire for 2015.

D. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,364,700)

Background, mandate and objective

46. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1533 (2004). The mandate of the Group has been subsequently extended by the Council several times, most recently by its resolution 2136 (2014), until 1 February 2015.

47. The Group of Experts, which is home-based, is composed of a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and five experts in the areas of arms, armed groups, natural resources, customs and aviation, and regional issues. The Group monitors an arms embargo, travel ban and an assets freeze. It reports to the Security Council through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In accordance with paragraph 18 of Council resolution 1807 (2008) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of Council resolution 1857 (2008), the mandate of the Group is as follows:

(a) To gather, examine and analyse information on flows of arms and related materiel, and networks operating in violation of the arms embargo concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including information gathered by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in the context of its monitoring mandate, and share with the Mission, as appropriate, information that might be of use to its monitoring mandate;

(b) To cooperate with Governments to gather and analyse all relevant information on flows of arms and related materiel, and on networks operating in violation of the embargo by providing arms, military or financial assistance to non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(c) To focus its activities on areas affected by the presence of illegal armed groups, including the provinces of North and South Kivu and Orientale Province, as well as on regional and international networks providing support to illegal armed groups, criminal networks and perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including those within the national armed forces, operating in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(d) To report on the implementation of measures to enforce the arms embargo and related targeted sanctions, with recommendations in that regard, including information on the sources of financing, such as from natural resources, which are funding the illicit trade in arms;

(e) To provide the Committee with a list, with supporting evidence, of those found to have violated the terms of the embargo and those found to have supported them in such activities, for possible future measures by the Council;

(f) To continue to study the impact of due diligence;

(g) To report to the Security Council, through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) on the implementation of measures to enforce the arms embargo and related targeted sanctions, and make recommendations on the implementation of measures to enforce the arms embargo;

(h) To recommend individuals and entities, with supporting evidence, for designation by the Committee as subject to financial (assets freeze) and travel (travel ban) measures;

(i) To provide assistance to the Committee in updating the publicly available reasons for listing and identifying information for listed individuals and entities, and in compiling and updating the narrative summaries of publicly available reasons for designation.

Cooperation with other entities

48. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo works closely with MONUSCO, which was mandated by the Council to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and to share information with the Group. Apart from substantive collaboration with MONUSCO, the Group benefits from administrative synergies with the Mission, which assists the Group by providing it with office space in Goma and Bukavu, with ground and air transportation, and with an armed escort for special field missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The cost of drivers and fuel is reimbursable. The Group also benefits from administrative services provided by offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the region on a reimbursable basis.

49. In addition, the Group of Experts cooperates with relevant States and regional actors. In this connection, the Group liaises with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and a number of countries in Europe and the Great Lakes region to collect, analyse and verify information on individuals and entities in relation to its mandate. It also cooperates with officials of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, presidential security advisers, the President's Special Envoy and the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, as well as numerous provincial and local authorities.

50. The Group of Experts also collaborates actively with other sanctions panels established by the Security Council, in particular with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, the Panel of Experts on Liberia, the Panel of Experts on Libya, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic. In addition, the Group collaborates with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other United Nations agencies.

Performance information

51. On the basis of the reports of the Group of Experts, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in refining the sanctions regime. The Group's findings and recommendations were taken into consideration by the Council in resolution 2136 (2014) on the extension of the mandate of the sanctions regime and the Group's mandate, and its resolution 2147 (2014) on MONUSCO.

Table 13
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Group of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country and the region, and travelled to particular areas of interest for its mandate. The Group investigated thoroughly all aspects relating to the arms embargo, including all possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime
	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including a list of stakeholders involved in the Group's activities of investigation
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with a confidential list of proposed names of individuals and entities for possible targeted sanctions, in conjunction with its final report (see S/2014/42, annex)
	• The Group of Experts highlighted key trends and events with regard to the implementation of due diligence requirements, in the gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten sectors, within the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as at the regional and international levels. The Group also highlighted the increasing role of ivory trade in the financing of illegal armed groups. It provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Group of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on how to implement the sanctions regime
	• The Group of Experts maintained contacts with many States of the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	• Member States communicated to the Committee measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including notifications of the export of military equipment and related materiel, as well as training, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planning assumptions for 2015

52. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo will collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council; investigate and analyse information regarding the flow of arms and the operation of networks in violation of relevant measures imposed by the Council; and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken, including on individuals and entities that violate the arms embargo. The Group will also continue to evaluate the implementation of due diligence guidelines for importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products, and investigate individuals or entities that provide support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife and wildlife products.

53. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Group of Experts are set out in table 14 below.

Table 14
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1533 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council in connection with the arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including indirect support to such entities and individuals through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States or other entities on alleged violations cited by the Group of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: 5 Estimate 2014: 15 Target 2015: 15

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of measures imposed by the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Group of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 12 Estimate 2014: 25 Target 2015: 25 (ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2 (iii) Number of amendments to entries on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities *Performance measures* 2013: 7 Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 5

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (25)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 54 Estimate 2014: 55 Target 2015: 55

(ii) Number of laws or decrees adopted by States to implement sanctions measures

Performance measures

2013: zero

Estimate 2014: 4

Target 2015: 4

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (15)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and entities with the sanctions regime (7)

External factors

54. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Net*[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	*Non-recurrent* (6)	*Variance (2014-2015)* (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	172.0	180.6	(8.6)	179.3	187.9	–	7.3
Operational costs	1 252.8	1 154.3	98.5	1 185.4	1 086.9	–	(67.4)
Total	**1 424.8**	**1 334.9**	**89.9**	**1 364.7**	**1 274.8**	**–**	**(60.1)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 16
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Total international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

55. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted and to a month vacancy each for four experts following the renewal of the mandate.

56. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo beyond 1 February 2015 and should the Group operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $1,364,700 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position at the P-3 level to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group ($179,300); experts' fees ($574,500) and official travel ($452,400) of the six members of the Group; official travel of staff ($35,500); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($123,000).

57. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

58. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to reduced requirements for travel for the experts, who are focusing their investigations on armed group networks in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted in 2014. The reduction is offset in part by the increase in the number of months worked from 11 to 12.

Extrabudgetary resources

59. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2015.

E. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,468,100)

Background, mandate and objective

60. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1591 (2005). The Panel, when first established, was composed of four

members and based in Addis Ababa. In 2006 the Council, in its resolution 1713 (2006), added a fifth expert to the Panel and in 2012 the duty station of the experts was changed from Addis Ababa to home base. The mandate of the Panel was most recently extended by the Council in its resolution 2138 (2014), until 13 March 2015.

61. The Panel of Experts comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and four other experts in the areas of arms, aviation, international humanitarian law and regional issues. The Panel monitors an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze. It also conducts investigations on aviation and offensive military overflight, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, and sources of financing of the armed opposition groups. In addition, it looks at progress towards removing impediments to the peace process. The Panel reports to the Council through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. In accordance with paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 2138 (2014), the mandate of the Panel is as follows:

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of Council resolution 1556 (2004), namely the travel ban, the assets freeze and the arms embargo, and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council might want to consider;

(b) To provide a midterm briefing on its work to the Committee no later than 31 July 2014, a final report no later than 17 January 2015 to the Council through the Committee with its findings and recommendations, including on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1945 (2010), and a quarterly update regarding its activities, including Panel travel, any obstacles encountered in the fulfilment of its mandate and violations of the sanctions;

(c) To continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against personnel of the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) in Darfur.

Cooperation with other entities

62. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan cooperates with other sanctions groups established by the Security Council. It also cooperates with international, regional and national actors, civil society organizations and private sector entities. Moreover, it interacts with research institutions and private companies that supply arms or related materiel.

63. The Panel of Experts also works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict as well as with United Nations-led field missions in the region, including the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, which provides the Panel with logistical and transport support as needed and within available capacity. The Panel also cooperates with UNAMID, which provides the Panel with reports and substantive briefings, operational support and security while on mission in Darfur. In addition, the Panel cooperates with INTERPOL.

Performance information

64. The Panel of Experts provided monthly updates to the Committee and submitted its final report, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2091 (2013), on 11 February 2014 (see S/2014/87). The findings and recommendations of the Panel have assisted the Council in gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict in Darfur; the direct and indirect supply, sale or transfer of technical assistance and support in relation to aircraft used in Darfur; and the movement of the Darfur armed groups. They also provided the Council with a detailed understanding of the underlying factors for the attacks against civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian actors in Darfur. Moreover, the recommendations of the Panel enabled the Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations and make adjustments to the sanctions regime. All six recommendations to the Committee contained in the Panel's 2014 final report were considered by the Committee, which agreed to three recommendations and took follow-up action on two others. Three recommendations were addressed to the Council, two of which were reflected in Council resolution 2138 (2014).

Table 17
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• Based on the findings contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts (see S/2014/87) regarding alleged violations of the travel ban, the Committee agreed to send a letter to the Member State concerned
	• The Committee also updated the list of designated individuals following the recommendations of the Panel of Experts and communicated the update to all Member States
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an analysis of the impediments to the peace process and the implementation of the sanctions measures, including recommendations on ways to address issues of limited or no compliance with the measures and on improving the operating environment for monitoring the implementation of the sanctions
	• The Security Council, also in the light of the reports of the Panel of Experts, adjusted the sanctions regime imposed on the Sudan, reflecting the developments in resolution 2138 (2014)
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• In the course of the field visits of the Panel of Experts and in the written communications issued to the Sudan and to other Member States, the Panel continued to provide information on the sanctions regime and on compliance with the sanctions measures
	• The Panel of Experts maintained contact with the relevant Member States in the region and elsewhere on issues of implementation of and compliance with the sanctions measures

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	• Member States communicated to the Committee the measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Sudan, including a description of national measures adopted in that context

Planning assumptions for 2015

65. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will continue to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and on possible violations, make recommendations to the Committee on future action that the Council may wish to consider and coordinate its activities with UNAMID and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur. The Panel will also continue to serve as a source of information on individuals and entities that, on the basis of the criteria contained in resolution 1591 (2005) and updated by the Council in its resolution 2035 (2012), could possibly be designated as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze.

66. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 18 below.

Table 18
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), as updated in resolutions 1945 (2010) and 2035 (2012)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts
	Performance measures
	2013: 3
	Estimate 2014: 2
	Target 2015: 3

Outputs

- Reports to the Committee (2)
- Quarterly updates to the Committee (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 4 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 4 (ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: 3 Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 3

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 30 Estimate 2014: 35 Target 2015: 35

Outputs

- Written communications to States and entities enquiring about compliance-related issues (60)

External factors

67. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the activities of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 19
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
Category	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Total (4)	Net[a] (5)=(4)-(3)	Non-recurrent (6)	Variance (2014-2015) (7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	132.2	185.1	(52.9)	213.8	266.7	–	81.6
Operational costs	1 190.4	1 125.9	64.5	1 254.3	1 189.8	–	63.9
Total	**1 322.6**	**1 311.0**	**11.6**	**1 468.1**	**1 456.5**	**–**	**145.5**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 20
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

68. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to the decrease in the number of trips undertaken by the experts and, consequently, by the consultants, as the experts stayed longer in the field during each trip. The reduction is offset mainly by the cost of entitlements for the political affairs officer being higher than budgeted.

69. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan beyond 13 March 2015 and should the Panel operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $1,468,100 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position at the P-3 level to provide substantive support to the members of the Panel ($213,800); experts' fees ($599,900) and official travel ($371,900) of the five members of the Panel; fees ($71,700) and official travel ($101,000) of two translators; official travel of staff ($45,800); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of office space, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($64,000).

70. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on the Sudan.

71. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to (a) the cost of entitlements for the political affairs officer being higher than budgeted in 2014 and (b) the increase in the number of months worked from 11 to 12 and the average fees of the experts being higher than budgeted in 2014.

Extrabudgetary resources

72. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan for 2015.

F. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

($2,729,600)

Background, mandate and objective

73. The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year a group of up to seven experts to carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 26 of that resolution. In 2013 the Council adopted its resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) in response to the launch conducted in December 2012 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea using ballistic missile technology and the nuclear test it conducted in February 2013. These new resolutions significantly expanded the scope of the measures originally imposed by the Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) by, inter alia, expanding the financial measures and broadening the criteria for individuals and entities to be considered for designation. In this context, the Council expanded the Panel of Experts to include an additional expert in order to increase the capacity of the Panel to investigate violations of these more complex measures. The mandate of the Panel was last extended, until 5 April 2015, by the Council in its resolution 2141 (2014).

74. The Panel of Experts, which is based in New York, is composed of a Coordinator and seven experts in the areas of air transport, nuclear issues, weapons of mass destruction, arms control and non-proliferation policy, other weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms, missile technology, finance, customs and export controls, and maritime transport. The Panel monitors an arms embargo, a luxury goods ban, financial sanctions, an assets freeze and a travel ban. It reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006). Its mandate is as follows:

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 1718 (2006) and the functions specified in paragraph 25 of resolution 1874 (2009);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions the Council, the Committee or Member States may consider to improve the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

(d) To provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than 4 May 2014;

(e) To provide to the Committee no later than 5 August 2014 a midterm report on its work and submit it to the Council no later than 5 September 2014, and provide a final report to the Committee no later than 5 February 2015 with its findings and recommendations, and submit it to the Council no later than 5 March 2015.

Cooperation with other entities

75. The Panel of Experts cooperates with and seeks information from Government authorities and diplomatic missions of countries that have potential information about violations of the sanctions regime. In 2014 the Panel has interacted with more than 22 States regarding the implementation of the Council's relevant sanctions measures. In addition to their meetings with representatives of several missions to the United Nations in New York, members of the Panel visited Austria, Canada, China, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

76. The Panel of Experts also seeks the cooperation and assistance of United Nations bodies. It benefits from cooperation with ICAO, IMO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNODC and other sanctions panels established by the Security Council, including the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also benefited from the cooperation of other multilateral organizations, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, the Financial Action Task Force, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), INTERPOL, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Customs Organization.

77. Finally, the Panel of Experts is also in contact with experts from governmental and non-governmental think tanks and universities. Such contacts have enabled the Panel to benefit from technical expertise in niche areas, such as the air transport and finance industry, as well as the analysis of satellite imagery.

Performance information

78. The major findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts contained in its final report (see S/2014/147, enclosure) may serve to assist the Committee and the Council in taking more informed decisions relating to the sanctions measures. More specifically, the Panel's final report provided six recommendations to the Council, the Committee and Member States aimed at improving the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by the Council in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). The Panel also examined in detail several cases of reported violations of Council resolutions. In addition, as requested by the Committee, the Panel produced one implementation assistance notice that may be helpful to Member States when implementing paragraph 22 of resolution 2094 (2013).

79. The Panel of Experts also continued its work in providing assistance to States in order to improve compliance with the sanctions measures. In 2014 the Panel travelled to 10 States to conduct investigations concerning alleged violations and/or

to discuss issues relating to the implementation of the sanctions regime. Through its investigations and in-depth correspondence and dialogue with States, the Panel provided assistance to those States in better understanding and implementing the measures imposed by the Council in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013).

Table 21
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, acting under the direction of the Committee, undertook physical inspections and conducted investigations in the framework of its mandate • The Panel of Experts continued to prepare incident reports and implementation assistance notices; it also submitted its final report, including recommendations, to the Security Council • The Committee gave direction to and requested the Panel of Experts to provide informal advice and guidance to Member States on compliance-related issues, in particular alleged violations. On behalf of the Committee, the Panel also took follow-up actions with States concerned on reported violations, with a view to obtaining information clarifying the background and circumstances of the violations, and to identify patterns of sanctions evasions • The information received from States on alleged violations contributed to the incident reports prepared by the Panel of Experts for the Committee's information and to the Panel's final report to the Security Council
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts, through its incident reports and recommendations, highlighted significant challenges related to the implementation of the sanctions regime, in order to raise the awareness of Member States, the Committee and the Council, and bring about subsequent action by them • The Panel of Experts, in its 2014 final report and in discussions with the Committee, provided information about key lessons learned from the *Chong Chon Gang* incident and emphasized the need for Member States to monitor and report on all instances of inspections of cargo to, from or brokered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	• The Panel of Experts continued to review the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities as well as the lists of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology related to ballistic missile programmes, and made specific recommendations to the Committee to add and/or revise certain entities/individuals, including specific items, materials, equipment, goods and technology
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• In accordance with their obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, Member States provided reports and communications on implementation and compliance-related issues. The Committee and the Panel of Experts received reports and other communications on specific compliance-related issues, including on alleged violations
	• The Panel of Experts participated in outreach events and made country visits upon request for information-sharing and providing technical assistance in implementing the relevant measures and for the purpose of furthering the Committee's mandate as set forth in relevant Council resolutions

Planning assumptions for 2015

80. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will continue to carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council, conduct extensive field work and on-site investigations of reported alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. It will continue to submit to the Committee regular reports on its activities. It is also expected to submit to the Council an interim report and a final report on its activities that would include specific recommendations.

81. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 22 below.

Table 22
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abandons all nuclear weapons and its existing nuclear programme, and acts strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: 10 Estimate 2014: 7 Target 2015: 10

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (8)
- Open briefings to Member States on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 1 Target 2015: 3 (ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: 2 Estimate 2014: 1 Target 2015: 3

	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities *Performance measures* 2013: 1 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 4

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (5)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing consolidated list (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 55 Estimate 2014: 60 Target 2015: 50 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2013: 13 Estimate 2014: 14 Target 2015: 10

Outputs

- Consultations with States on the implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (10)
- Draft implementation assistance notices and other discussion papers on good practices and technical assistance (3)
- Outreach events to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)

External factors

82. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 23
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	434.2	454.3	(20.1)	447.0	467.1	–	12.8
Operational costs	2 363.7	2 249.9	113.8	2 282.6	2 168.8	–	(81.1)
Total	**2 797.9**	**2 704.2**	**93.7**	**2 729.6**	**2 635.9**	**–**	**(68.3)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 24
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

83. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to a three-and-a-half-month vacancy for the experts following the renewal of the mandate and to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted.

84. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea beyond 5 April 2015 and should the Panel operate for 12 months in 2015 as it has in the past, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $2,729,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for four positions (2 P-3, 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($447,000); experts' fees ($1,595,000) and official travel ($386,000) of the eight members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($62,600); facilities and infrastructure, including the rental of premises ($196,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($42,300).

85. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

86. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to (a) the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted in 2014 as

the composition of the Panel changes and to the reduction of the cost of living allowance from $5,700 to $5,500 per month, and (b) the discontinuation of the financial sanctions and trade study, since the Panel will obtain satisfactory information on the subject in 2014.

Extrabudgetary resources

87. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 2015.

G. Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran

($2,782,200)

Background, mandate and objective

88. The Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year a group of up to eight experts to carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 29 of that resolution. On 9 June 2014, the mandate of the Panel was extended by the Council in its resolution 2159 (2014) until 9 July 2015.

89. The Panel of Experts, which is based in New York, is composed of a Coordinator (also the arms control and non-proliferation policy expert) and seven experts in the areas of nuclear issues, missile technology, conventional arms, finance, maritime transportation, export control and customs. Since its establishment in October 2010, the Panel monitors sanctions measures related but not limited to the nuclear and missile programmes of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the alleged transfer of conventional arms, the attempted procurement of items for prohibited purposes and the designation of individuals and entities that were found in violation of Security Council resolutions. The Panel reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). Its mandate is as follows:

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 18 of Council resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 28 of resolution 1929 (2010);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided upon in Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions the Council, the Committee or a State may consider to improve the implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) To provide to the Committee no later than 9 November 2014 a midterm report on its work and submit it to the Council by 9 December 2014, and provide a final report to the Committee no later than 9 May 2015 with its findings and recommendations, and submit it to the Council by 9 June 2015.

Cooperation with other entities

90. In addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Panel of Experts cooperates with experts from other United Nations organizations, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic Commission for Europe, UNODC and other sanctions panels established by Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004), the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire and the Panel of Experts on Yemen. The Panel of Experts seeks regular advice and assistance from IAEA and other specialized organizations, such as IMO and the World Customs Organization. It meets representatives from research institutions to obtain information concerning the implementation of measures under the relevant Council resolutions and related issues. The Panel is in contact with experts from governmental and non-governmental think tanks and universities.

91. The cooperation and interaction with these entities have enabled the Panel of Experts to gain a better understanding of the increasingly complex procurement methods of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including front companies, intermediaries, false documentation and new maritime routes to circumvent United Nations sanctions measures.

Performance information

92. The major findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, contained in its final report (see S/2014/394, annex), may serve to assist the Committee and the Council in taking more informed decisions relating to the sanctions measures. More specifically, the Panel's final report provided seven recommendations on actions the Council or the Committee may consider in order to improve the implementation of the relevant measures concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Panel also examined in detail several cases of reported violations of Council resolutions, in particular incidents in breach of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007) on the arms embargo. In addition to conventional arms and related materiel, the Panel studied at length issues relating to nuclear and ballistic missile activities, export control, shipping and transportation sanctions, and financial and business sanctions.

93. The Panel of Experts also continued its work in providing assistance to States in order to improve compliance with the sanctions measures. In 2014 the Panel held consultations with numerous Member States and conducted physical inspections in regard to six reported incidents of non-compliance. The Panel, through its outreach campaign targeting a wider United Nations membership, helped to raise the awareness of Member States about their reporting obligations. In a similar vein, the Panel drafted letters providing advice aimed at helping States to better understand the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel actively sought to broaden its contact with representatives of other international organizations, think tanks and academia in order to obtain information concerning the implementation of measures decided upon in the relevant Council resolutions.

94. The Panel of Experts held a series of outreach meetings with New York-based permanent representatives and missions, and participated in outreach seminars in

collaboration with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (Riyadh) and the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Table 25
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• Acting under the direction of the Committee, the Panel of Experts undertook physical inspections and investigations, and provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime, following which the Committee took action on six reported incidents of non-compliance with Council sanctions measures
	• The Panel of Experts took further actions to follow up with States concerned on the reported violations in terms of background and circumstances surrounding the violations. It prepared six incident reports and presented its final report, including recommendations, to the Committee
	• The Committee, assisted by the Panel of Experts, provided guidance to States on implementation issues, including implementation assistance notices. It also received from the Panel information related to possible additional designations of individuals and entities
	• The Committee provided direction to the Panel of Experts in the provision of technical advice and guidance to Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and humanitarian organizations on ways to better understand and interpret the provisions set out in relevant Security Council resolutions
	• The information the Panel of Experts gathered from its consultations with Member States and other interested parties contributed to the analyses and findings contained in the Panel's final report to the Committee and the Security Council
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• Acting on the recommendations of the Panel of Experts, the Committee designated one entity under sanctions which is subject to assets freeze
	• The above-sanctioned entity will be added to the consolidated list, which will be updated and made available to Member States on the Committee's web page
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• In accordance with the relevant Council resolutions, Member States have provided reports and communications on implementation and compliance-related issues. The Committee and the Panel of Experts received reports and other communications on specific compliance-related issues, including on alleged violations

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	• The Panel of Experts has participated in 11 major regional seminars and has made country visits upon request for information-sharing and providing technical assistance in implementing the relevant measures and for the purpose of furthering the mandate of the Committee as set out in the relevant Council resolutions
	• As a result of the outreach initiatives and advice provided by the Panel of Experts, Member States have adopted relevant regulations and established national coordination mechanisms aimed at improving their implementation of the sanctions regime
	• Under the direction of the Committee, the Panel of Experts has provided technical advice to Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and humanitarian organizations on ways to better understand and interpret the provisions set out in relevant Security Council resolutions

Planning assumptions for 2015

95. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010). Particular tasks of the Panel will also include those identified in the Committee's programme of work, which was prepared and approved by the Committee pursuant to Council resolution 2105 (2013). The programme of work covers inspections, consultations, outreach, reporting and technical assistance to the Committee.

96. The Panel of Experts will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council and is expected to conduct extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. It is also expected to submit to the Council, through the Committee, an interim report and a final report on its activities that would include specific recommendations.

97. It should be noted that although the signing of the joint plan of action between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the permanent members of the Security Council and Germany does not affect the implementation of relevant Council resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the prospect of a comprehensive solution to the nuclear programme of that country, should it be within reach in the foreseeable future, will have an impact on the work of the Panel of Experts.

98. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 26 below.

Table 26
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To enforce the relevant measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) pertaining to the Islamic Republic of Iran

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: 9 Estimate 2014: 9 Target 2015: 10

Outputs

- Inspection reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (10)
- Open briefings to Member States on implementation of the Council's measures (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 6 Estimate 2014: 7 Target 2015: 7 (ii) Number of amendments to entries on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities *Performance measures* 2013: 3 Estimate 2014: 3 Target 2015: 3

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (14)
- Draft implementation assistance notices and discussion papers on good practices addressed to Member States (10)
- Assessments of national implementation reports of States (2)
- Reports to the Security Council through the Committee (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 14 Estimate 2014: 14 Target 2015: 14 (ii) Number of queries from States and other entities seeking advice from the Committee and the Panel of Experts on ways to improve compliance *Performance measures* 2013: 15 Estimate 2014: 16 Target 2015: 16

Outputs

- Consultations with States on implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (32)
- Outreach events to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)
- Technical guidance letters to States on ways to improve implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (6)

External factors

99. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 27
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	466.4	463.4	3.0	459.9	456.9	–	(6.5)
Operational costs	2 505.1	2 502.3	2.8	2 322.3	2 319.5	–	(182.8)
Total	**2 971.5**	**2 965.7**	**5.8**	**2 782.2**	**2 776.4**	**–**	**(189.3)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 28
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

100. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted, offset in part by expenditure related to a project to redesign the websites of the sanctions committees.

101. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran beyond 9 July 2015 and should the Panel operate for 12 months in 2015 as it has in the past, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $2,782,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for four positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($459,900); experts' fees ($1,580,400) and official travel ($403,600) of the eight members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($94,300); facilities and infrastructure, including the rental of premises ($196,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($47,300).

102. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

103. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted in 2014 as the

composition of the Panel changes and to the reduction of the cost of living allowance from $5,700 to $5,500 per month.

Extrabudgetary resources

104. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran for 2015.

H. Panel of Experts on Libya

($1,593,200)

Background, mandate and objective

105. The Panel of Experts on Libya was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1973 (2011) to monitor the sanctions measures imposed concerning Libya. Following developments in the country, the Council modified the arms embargo and assets freeze measures in its resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and 2095 (2013), and reduced the number of experts from eight to five in 2012. In 2014 the mandate of the Panel was extended until 13 April 2015 by the Council in its resolution 2144 (2014), and in its resolution 2146 (2014) the Council increased the size of the Panel to six members.

106. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also one of the two finance experts) and five other experts in the fields of arms, finance, maritime/transport and regional issues. The Panel currently monitors and provides assistance in the implementation of an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze established by the Security Council in its resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and 2095 (2013), and reiterated in resolution 2144 (2014). In accordance with resolution 2146 (2014), the Panel also monitors the implementation of measures imposed on vessels designated by the Committee in connection with attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. In addition, as requested by the Council in its resolution 2017 (2011), the Panel develops proposals to counter the illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel (in particular man-portable, surface-to-air missiles), to secure stockpiles and to strengthen border control. The Panel reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011). In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 2144 (2014), the mandate of the Panel of Experts is as follows:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2144 (2014), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) To provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 180 days after the Panel's appointment and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 10 March 2015, with its findings and recommendations.

107. In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 2146 (2014), the above-mentioned mandate shall apply with respect to the measures imposed on vessels designated by the Committee in that resolution, which include prohibitions on the movements, provision of bunkering services or other servicing of such vessels, as well as restrictions on the loading, transport, discharge and any financial transactions in relation to the crude oil aboard such vessels, the implementation of which the Panel of Experts is tasked to monitor.

Cooperation with other entities

108. The Panel of Experts on Libya works closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, notably its Security Sector Advisory and Coordination Division.

109. The Panel of Experts also exchanges information with other sanctions panels established by the Security Council, such as the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, the Panel of Experts on Liberia, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. Moreover, the Panel of Experts on Libya cooperates with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNODC.

110. In addition, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States (in particular those in the region), regional organizations or arrangements (the African Union, ECOWAS, NATO) and other international organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), INTERPOL, civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Performance information

111. The Panel of Experts submitted its final report pursuant to resolution 2095 (2013) on 15 February 2014 (see S/2014/106, annex). The Panel's findings and recommendations have assisted the Security Council and its Committee to gain a more comprehensive picture of arms and related materiel coming into, and out of, Libya, and to provide guidance to Member States on the proper application of the arms embargo measures and to the Government of Libya on arms procurement procedures.

112. On the basis of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts, the Committee provided assistance to the Government of Libya in further identifying procurement procedures following the establishment in 2013 of a focal point for security assistance procurement based on previous recommendations of the Panel. The Committee sought clarifications from the Government of Libya on the scope of responsibility of the focal point, on authorized officials in the new entity and on increased involvement of end-users in the process.

Table 29
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with input concerning specific cases of arms transfers notified to the Committee, including on cases in which the transfer did not reach the indicated end-user • The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with input concerning the compliance of Member States and entities with the sanctions regime • The Panel of Experts, through its final and interim reports, provided the Committee with specific cases of alleged violations of the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo measures, and thereby laid the basis for future engagement by the Committee and/or the Chair with Member States
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Libya, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered by members of the Security Council • The Security Council, in the light of the reports of the Panel of Experts, stressed compliance with the modalities of arms supplies, including ensuring that transfers reach and remain with the designated end-user, in resolution 2144 (2014) • The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with updated information regarding entries on its list of individuals and entities, on the basis of which the Committee updated its sanctions list • The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with proposals for the revision of the Committee's guidelines regarding the conduct of its work
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel of Experts maintained contacts with many States in the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the measures imposed in relation to Libya. The Panel also undertook country missions to investigate and provide advice on the compliance of Member States and entities with the sanctions regime • The Committee and the Panel of Experts received communications seeking advice on ways to improve compliance. The Panel provided its input, as appropriate • Pursuant to the recommendations of the Panel of Experts in its final report, the Chair held a bilateral meeting with the Permanent Representative of Libya and, subsequently, the Committee invited the Permanent Representative to attend a meeting of the Committee to discuss issues related to arms procurement by Libya

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	• The Panel of Experts frequently travelled to Libya to explain the implications of the sanctions regime to the national authorities, to discuss the modalities of the implementation of a national mechanism for facilitating the implementation of the arms embargo and to identify and liaise with the relevant authorized officials
	• The Panel of Experts assisted the Committee in drafting and updating implementation assistance notices addressed to Member States
	• Based on information provided by the Panel of Experts, the Committee has updated and provided additional details on the existing entries contained in its list of individuals and entities subject to the measures
	• Based on information provided by the Panel of Experts on the lack of implementation of asset freeze measures, the Committee tasked the Panel to draft an implementation report template in order to facilitate the reporting of Member States on steps taken to effectively implement the arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze measures

Planning assumptions for 2015

113. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures specified in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as updated in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2144 (2014), and expanded in resolution 2146 (2014). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council. It will continue to conduct extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make appropriate recommendations. Moreover, it will submit an interim report and a final report on its activities to the Council that will include specific recommendations.

114. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 30 below.

Table 30
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To enforce the relevant measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as updated in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2144 (2014), and extended in resolution 2146 (2014) pertaining to Libya

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: zero Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Reports to the Committee (2)
- Investigation report to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 8 Estimate 2014: 6 Target 2015: 6 (ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: 2 Estimate 2014: 1 Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed on or updates to the existing sanctions list (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 64 Estimate 2014: 50 Target 2015: 50 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve compliance *Performance measures* 2013: 7 Estimate 2014: 10 Target 2015: 10

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (55)
- Written reports to the Committee on compliance-related issues (20)

External factors

115. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on Libya, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 31
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	192.3	229.5	(37.2)	234.6	271.8	–	42.3
Operational costs	1 078.4	1 273.4	(195.0)	1 358.6	1 553.6	2.1	280.2
Total	**1 270.7**	**1 502.9**	**(232.2)**	**1 593.2**	**1 825.4**	**2.1**	**322.5**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 32
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Total international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

116. The anticipated overrun for 2014 is due mainly to (a) the increase in the number of experts from five to six pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 2146 (2014), (b) an increase in the number of months worked from 11 to 12 months, which leads to additional expenditure under fees and travel of experts, communications and information technology, and (c) the cost of entitlements of the staff being higher than budgeted.

117. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya beyond 13 April 2015 and should the Panel operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $1,593,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($234,600); experts' fees ($749,000) and official travel ($474,500) of the six members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($46,800); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of office space, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($88,300).

118. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Libya.

119. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to (a) the increase in the number of experts from five to six pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 2146 (2014) and to an increase in the number of months worked, from 11 to 12 months, which leads to additional expenditure under fees and travel of experts, communications and information technology, and (b) the cost of entitlements of the staff being higher than budgeted in 2014.

Extrabudgetary resources

120. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on Libya for 2015.

I. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

($1,519,600)

Background, mandate and objective

121. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2127 (2013) until 5 December 2014 to monitor an arms embargo, and was extended to 27 January 2015 by the Council in its resolution 2134 (2014) to include monitoring of an assets freeze and a travel ban.

122. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the armed groups expert) and four experts in arms, finance/natural resources, humanitarian and regional issues. The Panel reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013). In accordance with paragraphs 59 of resolution 2127 (2013) and 41 of resolution 2134 (2014), the Panel of Experts is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the designation of individuals and entities which may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 36 and 37 of resolution 2134 (2014);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2127 (2013), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an update no later than 5 March 2014, an interim report by 5 July 2014 and a final report no later than 5 November 2014;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals violating measures imposed by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013), including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

123. The Panel of Experts cooperates with and provides assistance to regional and economic organizations, such as the African Union, the European Union and the Economic Community of Central African States; relevant operations in the field, such as the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, which was subsumed into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; the African Union-Regional Task Force; and other relevant sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

Performance information

124. The Panel of Experts provided an update to the Security Council on 5 March 2014, setting out its programme of work and lines of investigation in the lead-up to its first mission to Bangui from 15 to 25 March 2014, and on 26 June 2014, it submitted its interim report (see S/2014/452).

Table 33
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• In its 2014 interim report, the Panel of Experts reported on its investigations of violations of the arms embargo by Séléka and the anti-Balaka armed groups, documenting in its database, from 5 December 2013 to 30 April 2014, 444 incidents that resulted in the deaths of 2,424 civilians
	• The Panel of Experts also investigated armed groups involved in the illicit trade and exploitation of natural resources, namely gold and diamonds
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the Central African Republic sanctions regime, including information on the designation of individuals and entities violating the arms embargo, recruiting children, providing support to armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources and committing acts that violate international human rights law, including acts of sexual violence
	• In its update, interim and final reports to the Security Council, the Panel of Experts provided the Council with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and with recommendations on possible actions to be taken by the Committee and adjustments to the sanctions regimes to be considered by the Council
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• The Committee dispatched two notes verbales addressed to all Member States on 16 January and 12 February 2014, encouraging States to submit implementation reports
	• The Committee dispatched a third note verbale on 15 May 2014, reminding those Member States that had not reported to report to the Committee on their implementation efforts
	• As a result of the activities of the Panel of Experts, such as writing letters and convening meetings, the awareness of Member States and entities about the different aspects of the sanctions regimes, including the various exemption provisions, has increased

Planning assumptions for 2015

125. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic is expected to continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council. Subject to the security situation, it is expected to conduct extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations, and make recommendations thereon.

126. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 34 below.

Table 34
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014) pertaining to the Central African Republic

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 15 Target 2015: 15 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States concerned to follow up on the report of the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 7 Target 2015: 7

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (3)
- Briefings to the Committee (3)
- Investigations reports to the Committee on the violations or implementation of the Security Council's sanctions measures (3)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(a) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 20 Target 2015: 20

	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 25 Target 2015: 25 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 14 Target 2015: 14

Outputs

- Communications to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (50)
- Investigations into possible violations of the measures by States and other entities (10)

External factors

127. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 35
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	183.7	95.5	88.2	244.9	156.7	–	61.2
Operational costs	1 292.4	1 127.2	165.2	1 274.7	1 109.5	–	(17.7)
Total	**1 476.1**	**1 222.7**	**253.4**	**1 519.6**	**1 266.2**	**–**	**43.5**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 36
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

128. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to (a) a higher vacancy rate for the positions than budgeted and (b) the fees of the experts being lower than budgeted, a month vacancy each for the five experts following the establishment of the mandate and fewer trips than anticipated undertaken by the experts based on the investigative priorities.

129. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic beyond 27 January 2015 and should the Panel operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $1,519,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($244,900); experts' fees ($496,900) and official travel ($621,100) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($40,300); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of office space, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($116,400).

130. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

131. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to the change in the vacancy rate applied to the positions created in 2014 from 25 per cent in 2014 to zero per cent in 2015.

Extrabudgetary resources

132. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic for 2015.

J. Panel of Experts on Yemen

($2,830,400)

Background, mandate and objective

133. The Panel of Experts on Yemen was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2140 (2014) to oversee an assets freeze and a travel ban imposed on individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, and to provide information relevant to the potential designation of such individuals and entities.

134. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the regional expert) and three other experts in the areas of armed groups, finance and international humanitarian law. The Panel reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). In accordance with paragraph 21 of that resolution, the Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks, with cooperation from other relevant expert groups, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by the Council in its resolution 1526 (2004):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2140 (2014), including by providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of that resolution;

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2140 (2014), in particular incidents of undermining political transition;

(c) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an update no later than 25 June 2014, an interim report by 25 September 2014 and a final report no later than 25 February 2015;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

135. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, including the Government of Yemen, and receives the cooperation and assistance of international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the World Bank and IMF, the United Nations country team in Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen and INTERPOL.

136. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing administrative and substantive support to the Panel of Experts. Advice on safety and security for the Panel will continue to be sought from the Department of Safety and Security. The Department of Field Support provides administrative support related to recruitments for the office located in Sana'a through the Kuwait Joint Support Office. The Sana'a Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen also provides local support where available. Where available, the close protection team of the Office will supplement the existing close protection officers of the Panel. When both the Panel and the Special Adviser are in Yemen at the same time, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and other United Nations offices in the region will provide support through the provision of close protection security officers, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

137. On 28 May 2014, the Panel of Experts provided an update to the Committee, pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), as well as information relevant to the potential designation of individuals or entities.

Planning assumptions for 2015

138. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts is expected to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures specified in resolution 2140 (2014) and to continue to collect information relevant to the potential designation of individuals or entities. Subject to the security situation, it is expected to conduct fieldwork and on-site investigation of acts that, inter alia, obstruct or undermine the successful completion of the political transition, impede the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure, or violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or constitute human rights abuses in Yemen.

139. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 37 below.

Table 37
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) pertaining to Yemen

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 10 Target 2015: 10 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States and organizations concerned to follow up on the reports of the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 7 Target 2015: 7

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (3)
- Briefings to the Committee (3)
- Progress reports to the Committee (4)
- Investigations reports to the Committee on the violations or implementation of the Security Council's sanctions measures (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 5

	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 2 Target 2015: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed (6)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 32 Target 2015: 32 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve compliance *Performance measures* 2013: not applicable Estimate 2014: 14 Target 2015: 14

Outputs

- Communications to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (34)
- Investigations into possible violations of the measures by States and other entities (6)

External factors

140. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on Yemen, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 38
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	346.4	334.4	12.0	953.6	941.6	–	607.2
Operational costs	1 870.9	1 919.6	(48.7)	1 876.8	1 925.5	–	5.9
Total	**2 217.3**	**2 254.0**	**(36.7)**	**2 830.4**	**2 867.1**	**–**	**613.1**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 39
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

141. The anticipated overrun for 2014 is due mainly to the average fees of the experts being higher than budgeted.

142. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts beyond 26 March 2015 and should the Panel operate for 12 months in 2015, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $2,830,400 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for eight positions (1 P-3, 5 Field Service, 2 General Service (Local level)) to provide substantive and administrative support as well as closer protection services to the members of the Panel ($953,600); experts' fees ($499,300) and official travel ($476,600) of the four members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($351,100); rental of office space and security services ($313,000); rental of vehicles ($129,800) and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other miscellaneous supplies and services ($107,000).

143. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

144. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due to (a) the change in the vacancy rate for the positions established in 2014 from 63 per cent to zero per cent and (b) the fact that the provision for 2015 is based on

12 months of operation while the provision for 2014 was based on 9 months of operation. The increase is offset in part by the removal of one-time provisions for acquisition of equipment.

Extrabudgetary resources

145. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on Yemen for 2015.

K. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

($4,496,100)

Background, mandate and objective

146. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 by the Security Council in its resolution 1526 (2004). The Monitoring Team, composed of eight experts, reports to two Committees: the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011).

147. The Monitoring Team, which is based in New York, includes a Coordinator and seven other experts in the areas of information analysis and counter-terrorism; political analysis; banking, finance and alternative remittance systems; arms trade and arms embargo issues; customs and travel ban enforcement, and legal aspects of the Security Council sanctions, including legal challenges against the regimes. The Monitoring Team oversees an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze imposed on members of Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, and sanctions imposed on individuals and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. The Monitoring Team is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To gather information on, and keep the Committees informed of, instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the relevant resolutions, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance in capacity-building;

(b) To work closely with States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation of listed individuals and entities, designating States and other relevant States, and to provide recommendations to both Committees on actions taken to respond to non-compliance.

148. In paragraph 20 of its resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council established the Office of the Ombudsperson to assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) when it considers requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the list of sanctioned individuals and entities. In 2011 and 2012 the Council strengthened the Office of the Ombudsperson through the adoption of its resolutions 1989 (2011) and 2083 (2012). The Ombudsperson submits recommendations on delisting petitions to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee. Where the Ombudsperson recommends delisting of individuals,

they are delisted unless the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee decides by consensus to retain the listing or refers the matter to the Council for a vote.

149. The Office of the Ombudsperson provides an independent mechanism through which a listed person or entity can seek delisting from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Office works in an impartial manner; it neither seeks nor receives instructions from any Government or any other entity.

150. The functions and tasks of the Ombudsperson, set out in annex II to resolution 2083 (2012), are as follows: inform the petitioners of the general procedures and answer specific questions; inform the petitioners in case the delisting petition fails to properly address the original designation criteria; forward the delisting request to members of the Committee and other relevant States; engage in dialogue with relevant States; forward the delisting request to the Monitoring Team in order to receive relevant information from the Team; present written updates to the Committee at the end of the four-month information-gathering period; meet with the petitioners, where relevant; gather opinions from relevant States on the delisting requests; draft and circulate to the Committee a comprehensive report with conclusions and a recommendation on the delisting request.

Cooperation with other entities

151. The Monitoring Team interacts closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Group of Experts that provides support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). Both in New York and during joint technical missions, the Monitoring Team experts have continued to coordinate their work and share information with the experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) in order to capitalize on complementarities and synergies and minimize duplication, while taking full advantage of opportunities to maximize access to key Government officials in relevant States. The three expert groups regularly exchange information, undertake joint visits to Member States and cooperate on outreach activities within their respective mandates.

152. The Monitoring Team and the other two expert groups also continue to participate and coordinate their work within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. All three expert groups are among the 31 international entities that make up the Task Force and they contribute to its work through various working groups, such as the Working Group on Border Management relating to Counter-Terrorism, of which all three expert groups are members.

153. Moreover, the Monitoring Team maintains its cooperation with other sanctions panels established by the Security Council, in particular the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, with which it co-chairs the regional meeting of intelligence services of East Africa.

154. Furthermore, the Monitoring Team continues to strengthen its cooperation with other international and regional organizations, such as the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC, the Action Against Terrorism Unit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the African Union, the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies, and the Organization of Islamic

Cooperation. The work of the Monitoring Team also continues to benefit from cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL, through the issuance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. In addition, the Monitoring Team regularly convenes regional meetings with the intelligence and security agencies of Member States.

155. The Office of the Ombudsperson interacts with petitioners seeking delisting, the relevant States, the Monitoring Team and United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Moreover, the Ombudsperson interacts with States or regional organizations where the sanctions measures of the Security Council have been challenged in courts of law (such as Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the European Union).

Performance information

156. The Monitoring Team continued to actively promote and deepen understanding of the Al-Qaida and the 1988 sanctions regimes of the Security Council and to address non-compliance issues. In its most recent report to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee (see S/2014/41), it provided information on the latest trends in Al-Qaida and its affiliates, focusing on primary groups and their evolution. On the assets freeze sanction, in its fourth report to the 1988 Sanctions Committee (see S/2014/402), the Monitoring Team provided information about the main sources of Taliban funding, with particular attention to the illegal extraction of natural resources by the Taliban in Afghanistan, and made recommendations to raise awareness of Member States of this issue. The Monitoring Team informed the Sanctions Committees of its participation in relevant meetings of the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies in order to promote the regime.

157. Regarding the travel ban, the Monitoring Team, in its most recent report to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, provided information about its findings on the effectiveness of the travel ban and made recommendations on how to improve common challenges to its implementation, in particular in the area of international air travel. In its most recent report to the 1988 Sanctions Committee, the Team provided information on the impact of this sanctions measure and made recommendations on how the effectiveness of the implementation of the travel ban against listed Taliban individuals could be increased in the area of international air travel and through the provision of biometric data.

158. With regard to the arms embargo sanction, the Monitoring Team, in its most recent report to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, provided information about the use of improvised explosive devices by Al-Qaida and its affiliates. In its most recent report to the 1988 Sanctions Committee, the Team also focused on the use of improvised explosive devices by the Taliban.

159. The Monitoring Team has completed the narrative summaries of reasons for the listing of three individuals and entities listed so far in 2014.

160. During 2014, the Monitoring Team participated in an assets freeze workshop organized by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in Accra. This

joint trip allowed the Monitoring Team experts to discuss issues related to the threat posed by Al-Qaida and its affiliates in the countries concerned as well as the implementation of Security Council sanctions.

161. The Monitoring Team and the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea meet periodically in New York when the Monitoring Group briefs its Committee. The Team has also had a series of bilateral meetings with other sanctions panels, both in person and through telephone and videoconferencing. In New York the Monitoring Team has coordinated with other sanctions panels and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to maximize the efficient representation of the United Nations at terrorist finance-related events, with the goal of reducing the costs to the United Nations of participating in such events and improving the coherence of United Nations engagement.

162. In 2014 the Ombudsperson has so far continued work with regard to 11 ongoing cases and received two new delisting petitions. Each of these cases involved an information-gathering process that required interaction and follow-up with various States. Independent research has also been conducted and other sources of information have been pursued. The process involves a dialogue with the petitioners. The method of the dialogue has varied depending on the facts of the case and has included in-person discussions and the submission of questions and responses by e-mail or letter. In several cases, it was necessary to translate questions and answers into and from a language that the petitioner understands, including languages other than the six official languages of the United Nations.

163. In accordance with annex II to resolution 2083 (2012), each petition requires in-depth analysis of the information gathered and the preparation and presentation of a comprehensive report to the Committee. Also in accordance with the mandate, the Ombudsperson submitted two biannual reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Office of the Ombudsperson and has fulfilled other requirements, such as sending notification letters to newly listed persons and entities.

164. The Office of the Ombudsperson has continued its efforts to raise awareness about the Office and to make it accessible to potential petitioners and to the public generally. This includes updating and improving the website, developing handout material for distribution and sending notification letters to listed individuals with known addresses. The Ombudsperson is continuing to develop policy documents to ensure transparency and consistency of approach. These include guidelines for the submission of delisting applications, information on the procedures for handling delisting requests, as well as an outline of the approach and standards to be applied by the Ombudsperson in assessing delisting petitions. The Ombudsperson has continued discussions with several States regarding arrangements or agreements that would allow for the sharing of classified/confidential information with her. Thirteen such arrangements have been put in place thus far, as well as other arrangements for ad hoc assistance. The Ombudsperson has also continued to deliver presentations at various international and regional forums, and has met with domestic, regional and international judges and other officials involved in work of relevance to the mandate of her Office. For the development of the policy documents and the preparation of presentations, extensive legal research has been conducted.

Table 40
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Team gathered information on the sanctions implementation and instances of non-compliance with the travel ban, arms embargo and assets freeze, and informed the Committee of its main findings
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Monitoring Team has continued to provide advice and recommendations to the Sanctions Committees on enhancing the sanctions regimes, through its reports, written communications and participation in the Committees' meetings. The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee has agreed with 15 of the 18 recommendations contained in the Team's fourteenth report and agreed in part with one of them. The Sanctions Committee was still considering the two recommendations made by the Team in its fifteenth report at the time of preparation of the present report. The 1988 Sanctions Committee has agreed with 11 of the 14 recommendations contained in the Team's third report and was still considering the three recommendations made by the Team in its fourth report
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Monitoring Team continued its outreach and undertook 10 visits to Member States during 2014, as mandated by the Security Council • Numerous States visited indicated that they would take specific action to enhance their implementation of the sanctions, for example, by adopting or upgrading legislation or enhancing the distribution of updated sanctions lists among border control posts and financial institutions. Member States were also informed by the Monitoring Team of specific international assistance available to them in order to improve their capacity for compliance with the sanctions
(d) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	• The Ombudsperson visited relevant States to conduct personal interviews with delisting petitioners • The Ombudsperson continued updating the Security Council in its biannual reports
(e) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	• To date in 2014, two new requests have been received by the Office of the Ombudsperson, three comprehensive reports have been submitted and six presentations have been made to the Committee

Planning assumptions for 2015

165. In 2015, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Monitoring Team will continue to carry out its mandated activities and

will continue to develop its contacts with Member States, in particular with officials most concerned with countering the threat posed by Al-Qaida, in order to provide the Security Council, through the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, with current information on the changing nature of the threat. The Monitoring Team will also continue to work closely with UNAMA, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and UNSOM to maximize the contribution of the sanctions regime under resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011) to the promotion of peace and stability in the States where these Missions operate and in neighbouring countries. The Monitoring Team will continue to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

166. It is anticipated that the Office of the Ombudsperson will continue to receive a similar amount of delisting requests. The work involved will continue to be labour-intensive, with each petition requiring follow-up with States and the petitioner, independent research and the preparation of detailed reports. Effective dialogue with the petitioner will continue to require the translation of outgoing and incoming communications, and in a few instances the assistance of an interpreter may be required. The Ombudsperson will also continue to fulfil the additional responsibilities of the Office, including sending notifications, where possible, to newly listed individuals and entities. The Ombudsperson will continue to take steps to publicize the existence of the Office, especially to those individuals or entities that might want to present a delisting petition. Efforts will also continue to put in place agreements and arrangements with respect to the disclosure of confidential information.

167. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Team are set out in table 41 below.

Table 41
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of discussions within the Committee's meetings on instances of non-compliance with the sanctions regime as reported by the Monitoring Team or a Member State *Performance measures* 2013: 7 Estimate 2014: 7 Target 2015: 7

	(ii) Number of references in the Committee's position papers or in Security Council resolutions of non-compliance with the sanctions regimes, including measures to address them *Performance measures* 2013: 2 Estimate 2014: 4 Target 2015: 4

Outputs

- Comprehensive reports to the Committee (3)
- Country visit reports (20)
- Reports on the participation of the Monitoring Team in meetings of international organizations and other meetings (12)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Monitoring Team agreed upon by the Committees *Performance measures* 2013: 18 Estimate 2014: 15 Target 2015: 15 (ii) Number of new standard forms for listing submissions and explanatory notes agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2013: 3 Estimate 2014: 5 Target 2015: 2 (iii) Number of amendments approved by the Committee to entries on the sanctions lists *Performance measures* 2013: 77 Estimate 2014: 70 Target 2015: 70

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committees and to the Security Council on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (20)
- Narrative summaries of reasons for listing names on relevant sanctions lists (20)
- Proposals for revision of the documents on the Committees' website (14)
- Presentations to the Committees on the results of country visits (20)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2013: 55 Estimate 2014: 60 Target 2015: 60

Outputs

- Cooperation projects to broaden the engagement with international, regional and subregional organizations on issues relevant to the work of the relevant Committees (9)
- Updated information package for Member States on the sanctions regimes, the sanctions measures and the work and procedures of the Committees (2)
- Regional meetings for security and intelligence services on the Al-Qaida threat and the implementation of the sanctions regime (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(d) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	(d) (i) Number of communications from States and relevant bodies enabling the Ombudsperson to tell petitioners what the case is against them *Performance measures* 2013: 241 Estimate 2014: 240 Target 2015: 240

	(ii) Number of cases of listed individuals and entities reviewed providing petitioners with the possibility of answering the case against them *Performance measures* 2013: 17 Estimate 2014: 15 Target 2015: 15

Outputs

- Letters to States and relevant bodies seeking in-depth information on delisting petitions received (100)
- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Communications to petitioners and listed persons and entities (80)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(e) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	(e) Number of enhanced delisting requests presented to the Committees that include the analysis and observations of the Ombudsperson *Performance measures* 2013: 13 Estimate 2014: 13 Target 2015: 13

Outputs

- Comprehensive case reports in relation to delisting petitions (30)

External factors

168. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team and the Ombudsperson, and provided that the gathering of relevant information and its analysis are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 42
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			Requirements for 2015			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Net[a]	Non-recurrent	Variance (2014-2015)
Category	(1)	(2)	(3) (1)-(2)	(4)	(5) (4)-(3)	(6)	(7) (4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	1 476.9	1 450.1	26.8	1 461.1	1 434.3	–	(15.8)
Operational costs	2 970.1	3 053.9	(83.8)	3 035.0	3 118.8	–	64.9
Total	**4 447.0**	**4 504.0**	**(57.0)**	**4 496.1**	**4 553.1**	**–**	**49.1**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 43
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	6	–	6	12	–	–	–	12
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	6	–	6	12	–	–	–	12
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

169. The anticipated overrun for 2014 is due mainly to (a) the new requirement for translation in line with Security Council resolutions 2160 (2014) and 2161 (2014), in which the Council requests that all list entries and narrative summaries be made available in all official United Nations languages, (b) the actual entitlements of the incumbents of the positions being higher than budgeted and (c) the average fees of the experts being higher than budgeted.

170. The mandates of the Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and of the Office of the Ombudsperson have been extended until 16 June 2015. If the mandates are extended beyond that date, the estimated requirements for 2015 would amount to $4,496,100 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 12 positions to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Monitoring Team and to the Office of the Ombudsperson ($1,461,100); experts' fees ($1,795,000) and official travel ($589,900) of the eight members of the Team and of the Ombudsperson; official travel of staff ($95,900); the rental of office space and office equipment ($341,000); communications ($29,900); information technology equipment and maintenance ($88,200); and other supplies and services ($95,100).

171. In 2015 there will be no change in the approved staffing structure of the Monitoring Team.

172. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to (a) the new requirement for translation in line with resolutions 2160 (2014) and 2161 (2014), in which the Security Council requests that all list entries and narrative summaries be made available in all official United Nations languages, and (b) the actual entitlements of the incumbents of the positions being higher than budgeted.

Extrabudgetary resources

173. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2014 or are projected for the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for 2015.

L. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($3,102,000)

Background, mandate and objective

174. By its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In addition, all States, in accordance with their national procedures, are requested to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in such activities, in particular for terrorist purposes, and to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.

175. The Security Council established a Committee, consisting of all members of the Council, to report to it on the implementation of the resolution. In accordance with resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee was provided with the assistance of experts. The Council extended the mandate of the Committee, with the continued assistance of experts, in its resolutions 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2008).

176. By its resolution 1977 (2011), the Council extended the mandate of the Committee until 25 April 2021. In paragraph 5 (a) of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, composed of individuals with the appropriate experience and knowledge to provide the Committee with expertise, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate. By its resolution 2055 (2012), the Council requested the Secretary-General to increase the size of the group of experts to nine experts. The group provides support on a day-to-day basis in the four main working areas of the Committee: (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established

pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001); and (d) transparency and media outreach. Their tasks include, among other things, the preparation of the Committee's matrix (a tool to monitor the status of implementation of the resolution), providing advice to Member States on all areas relevant for resolution 1540 (2004) (including on assistance matters by matching requests and offers of assistance), raising awareness of the resolution (including through participation in outreach events) and providing support to the Committee in identifying effective practices.

177. In resolution 1977 (2011), the Council endorsed the provision of existing administrative and logistical support to the Committee from the Office for Disarmament Affairs and called upon the Secretariat to provide and maintain sufficient expertise to support the activities of the Committee. The Council also encouraged States that are able to do so to provide resources to the Office for Disarmament Affairs in order to assist States in implementing their obligations in respect of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office provides support for the activities of the Committee and its group of experts that relate to the implementation of the resolution. It does so through the organization of regional and subregional workshops on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and through country-specific missions and activities, by strengthening the cooperation between international, regional and subregional organizations by organizing working meetings of relevant international, regional and subregional organizations on cooperation in promoting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and promoting their participation in events related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and by facilitating effective partnerships with civil society and the private sector by organizing relevant outreach events and other interactions with these stakeholders. The Office also provides administrative and information technology support for the experts, and maintains the official website of the Committee that is overseen by the experts under the direction of the Committee and which aims at enhancing transparency of the work of the Committee and providing information to the wider public on its activities. In line with resolution 1977 (2011), the Office has been strengthening its regional capacity to provide support for the implementation of the resolution at the regional, subregional and national levels. For example, in 2014 the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa conducted three workshops for Member States that have not yet presented their first reports on steps to implement resolution 1540 (2004).

178. The year 2014 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004) on 28 April 2004. In accordance with the Committee's guidance on the commemoration of the tenth anniversary, a number of focused events have been, and will be, organized by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including the Security Council open debate on 7 May 2014, at which the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, made the statement contained in document S/PRST/2014/7. Several conferences for Member States, meetings of international and regional organizations and workshops or seminars for civil society have been or are being organized. The Secretary-General issued a special message devoted to the resolution through a press statement and by video. He emphasized that in the decade since its adoption, the resolution has become an important component of the global security architecture.

Cooperation with other entities

179. The Committee and its group of experts cooperate closely with international, regional and subregional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements, in particular those possessing non-proliferation expertise. As a result, a number of organizations have adopted decisions in support of resolution 1540 (2004). The following organizations have nominated an official point of contact with regard to issues relating to resolution 1540 (2004): the African Union, the Biological Weapons Convention-Implementation Support Unit, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the European Union, IAEA, INTERPOL, the World Organization for Animal Health, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, OSCE, UNODC, the World Customs Organization and the World Health Organization. Other organizations have collaborated with the Committee in support of implementation of the resolution, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Financial Action Task Force, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the League of Arab States, NATO, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Pacific Island Forum and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. These cooperative efforts contribute to the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) through the exchange of information, the sharing of implementation experience and lessons learned, and coordination in facilitating the provision of assistance to Member States.

180. Regional and subregional organizations have taken a proactive and supporting role in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). They provide valuable insights into the common needs and priorities of their Member States and help to deliver assistance. The Committee and its experts promote the establishment of regional coordinators within these organizations and backstop their activities related to resolution 1540 (2004), for example through the provision of support for, and participation in, conferences and country-specific activities. In the OSCE region, this has led to the preparation and adoption of several national implementation action plans. For this particular region and in support of regional implementation efforts, in 2011 the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre signed a memorandum of understanding on joint implementation of projects related to resolution 1540 (2004), which deals with cost-sharing initiatives in organizing and conducting regional workshops, training courses and country-specific activities. Based on the productive practical results of the initial implementation phase of the memorandum of understanding, it was extended until October 2015. Supported by the Committee, its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, notable efforts and supporting activities have also been provided, in particular by the African Union, the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the European Union and OAS. Country-specific activities undertaken in this context have resulted in Belarus, Colombia, Mexico, Kyrgyzstan, the Niger, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopting their voluntary national implementation action plans and several more are in the process of being prepared.

181. The Committee and its experts also cooperate with the Security Council Committees established pursuant to Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) on Al-Qaida and the Taliban, and Council resolution 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism as well as their experts. The three Committees have continued

to provide joint briefings to the Council, outlining the areas of continued cooperation and coordination. Members of the group of experts also participated in visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Member States and there is a regular exchange of information at the expert level on different topics, including through their membership in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

182. The Office for Disarmament Affairs contributes to the cooperation activities of the Committee by facilitating closer cooperation with and between international, regional and subregional organizations, including organizations in the United Nations system and other entities that have relevance to resolution 1540 (2004). This is achieved through the coordination of respective efforts so as to avoid duplication, especially in areas that address capacity-building and assistance facilitation.

Performance information

183. The Committee and its experts, including through the support provided by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, are continuing their efforts to advance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), guided by its programme of work. The Committee has made progress in enhancing its engagement with Member States, guided by the established principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. Progress has been recorded by the Committee on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by States and considerable progress was made in enhancing the transparency of the work and achievements of the Committee. The Committee also acknowledged further progress made in fostering cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other entities, and in developing a working relationship with non-governmental organizations to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by States. The Committee's annual review for 2013 gives a full account of implementation activities in 2013 (S/2013/769, annex).

Table 44
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	• National reporting remains the main source of information for the Security Council's examination of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and the main indication of States' implementation measures. With 172 Member States reporting, the Committee has a reporting record of almost 90 per cent. In the period under review, one more Member State submitted its first national report and 17 non-reporting States participated in special workshops dedicated to national reporting organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. Additional implementation information was submitted to the Committee by 13 Member States. Information on their national points of contact was provided by 11 Member States, bringing to 79 the number of designated national points of contact with respect to issues relating to resolution 1540 (2004) (in addition to another 51 points of contact in the context of the OSCE Directory of Points of Contact on resolution 1540 (2004))

	• The matrices represent a valuable tool for the general examination of information on the status of implementation by Member States of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee, with the assistance of its experts, continued to update the matrices. During the reporting period, all country examination sheets were reviewed by the experts
	• The 2014 target numbers of States adopting additional measures (30) and of measures taken by States in implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (31,600) are expected to be reached
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	• The Committee continued to strengthen its role in facilitating the provision of assistance for implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Relevant developments during the reporting period focused on processing assistance requests and the facilitation of "matchmaking" between assistance requests and offers. The consolidated list of 56 States and international and regional organizations requesting assistance is updated by the group of experts on a continuous basis
	• The 2014 target number for requests from States for technical assistance (115) is expected to be achieved
	• In its resolution 1977 (2011) the Security Council encouraged the Committee to actively engage in dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. The Committee and its experts conducted visits to Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Grenada, the Niger and the Republic of Korea. Bilateral dialogues were also held in Gabon, Haiti and Togo as well as with Armenia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan
	• States are encouraged to prepare, on a voluntary basis, national implementation action plans, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee and its experts, with support provided by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, worked bilaterally with a number of Member States to facilitate the preparation of national implementation action plans. During the reporting period, seven such dedicated meetings were held. Four States submitted their plans and more are being prepared
	• Regional cooperation remains an effective tool to enhance national efforts to implement key requirements of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office for Disarmament Affairs, in close cooperation with the Committee and its experts, organized or provided support for the following regional workshops: "The contribution of resolution 1540 (2004) to regional and global disarmament and non-proliferation", held in Kazakhstan in March 2014; workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for French-speaking Member States, held in Gabon in March 2014; workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for English-

	speaking Member States, held in South Africa in April 2014; workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for Portuguese-speaking Member States, held in Togo in June 2014. The Office organized and provides support for a number of additional regional outreach events which were also attended by Committee members and its experts
	• In total, Committee members and members of the group of experts participated in more than 50 other outreach events, in particular with INTERPOL, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Customs Organization and various non-governmental organizations, at the invitation of the organizers
	• In resolution 1977 (2011), the Council encouraged the Committee to draw on relevant expertise, including civil society and the private sector. The Office co-organized a number of outreach events for these stakeholders, to which Committee members and experts contributed, in particular a workshop for representatives of civil society, "Identification of effective implementation practices by examining resolution 1540 (2004) after a decade of its existence", held in India in February 2014
	• The Committee, with assistance provided by its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, intensified its efforts to develop a compilation of effective practices in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011), including by sending a letter to all Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, and by organizing dedicated events to address this issue. Eight States and four organizations have replied to the letter, adding to the already identified practices, experiences shared and lessons learned. In addition, over 25 international organizations, and about 30 civil society organizations (including industry representatives) have contributed in the framework of seminars on the identification of effective practices organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The 2014 target number of sets of identified effective practices, experiences shared and lessons learned (86) is expected to be met
(c) Improved interaction with international, regional and subregional organizations	• The reporting period was marked by an increase in practical cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, and other United Nations entities. Notable achievements included the nomination of six additional points of contact
	• Over 30 international, regional and subregional organizations participated in workshops organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The number of activities (80) involving international organizations and other entities in promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) is expected to be achieved

- The 2014 target of 24 cooperative activities of the three Security Council Committees (established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) on Al-Qaida and the Taliban, resolution 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism and resolution 1540 (2004)) is expected to be achieved
- The 2014 target of outreach events (75) attended by Committee members and/or experts is expected to be met

Planning assumptions for 2015

184. The Security Council, by resolution 1977 (2011), extended the mandate of the Committee until 25 April 2021. On the basis of the provisions of the resolution, it is expected that the activities of the Committee will continue to enhance the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States, in particular through country-specific activities, the facilitation of assistance and increased cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations.

185. The Committee bases its work on an annual programme of work. In its thirteenth programme of work the Committee decided to align the dates of its annual review and the annual programme of work. Consequently, the fourteenth programme of work will cover the period from 1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016. In line with previous programmes, it is expected that the Committee, in the 2015 programme of work, will continue to focus its attention on five main areas: (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001); (d) transparency and media outreach; and (e) administration and resources. The Committee will continue to work with Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. In order to implement the programme of work more efficiently, the Committee will continue to operate a system of four working groups, open to all of its members. The working groups will focus on important and recurring issues.

186. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the support to the Committee are set out in table 45 below.

Table 45
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	(a) (i) Number of States adopting measures to implement key requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) *Performance measures* 2013: 34

	Estimate 2014: 30 Target 2015: 30 (ii) Number of country examination sheets (reviewed matrices) *Performance measures* 2013: 193 Estimate 2014: 193 Target 2015: 193

Outputs

- Reports of the Chair of the Committee to the Security Council (4)
- Reports on international, regional and national conferences (100)
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee and its working groups (15)

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	(b) (i) Increased number of requests from States for technical assistance in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) *Performance measures* 2013: 170 Estimate 2014: 175 Target 2015: 180 (ii) Increased number of identified best practices, experiences shared and lessons learned *Performance measures* 2013: 90 Estimate 2014: 115 Target 2015: 130

Outputs

- Updated technical assistance database containing requests for assistance (1)
- Matchmaking facilitation of technical assistance in response to requests (17)
- Country-specific missions (8)
- Compilation of effective practices, templates and guidance (1)
- Regional capacity-building workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (3)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with other international organizations	(c) (i) Number of outreach events *Performance measures* 2013: 88 Estimate 2014: 70 Target 2015: 75 (ii) Number of joint activities of the three Security Council Committees (established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)) *Performance measures* 2013: 27 Estimate 2014: 24 Target 2015: 25 (iii) Number of activities involving international organizations and other entities in promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) *Performance measures* 2013: 72 Estimate 2014: 80 Target 2015: 75

Outputs

- Presentations at events organized by international and regional organizations that address issues related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and presentations at workshops and other outreach events organized or with support provided by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (75)

External factors

187. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that Member States continue to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, respond to specific requirements of resolution 1977 (2011).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 46
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) (1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5) (4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7) (4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	719.6	719.6	–	726.5	726.5	–	6.9
Operational costs	2 392.4	2 379.1	13.3	2 375.5	2 362.2	13.3	(16.9)
Total	**3 112.0**	**3 098.7**	**13.3**	**3 102.0**	**3 088.7**	**13.3**	**(10.0)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 47
Positions

	Professional and higher categories								*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Total international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2015	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

188. The anticipated encumbered balance for 2014 is due mainly to slight delays in the replacement of some experts during the year.

189. The estimated requirements for providing support to the Committee in 2015 amount to $3,102,000 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of five positions to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee ($726,500); fees ($1,734,500) and official travel ($158,700) of the nine experts; official travel of the members of the Committee and staff ($212,700); and other requirements, such as the rental of premises ($165,500), communications ($11,900) and information technology equipment and maintenance ($92,200).

190. In 2015 no change is proposed to the staffing structure.

191. The slight variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to the reduction of the cost of living allowance of the experts from $5,700 to $5,500 per month.

Extrabudgetary resources

192. In resolution 1977 (2011) the Security Council urged the Committee to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist

States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Most of the support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs for substantive activities of the Committee, including workshops and implementation or assistance-facilitation missions, is funded from extrabudgetary resources. The voluntary contributions and grants to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities, which is used to support the activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), currently exceeds $4 million. Those grants have been used to provide support for the implementation and outreach activities of the Committee through the conduct of regional workshops and country-specific missions, national capacity-building, and the facilitation of cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as to enhance transparency of the Committee's activities and contributions by civil society.

193. In 2014 extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $1.1 million are being used to provide support for the Committee's country visits, including to facilitate the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; to facilitate Member States' participation in events related to resolution 1540 (2004); to promote coordination of activities related to resolution 1540 (2004) of international and regional organizations; to enhance cooperation with civil society and the private sector; and to continue to provide support for the publication *1540 Compass*.

194. In 2015 extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $1.5 million will be used to organize or provide support for a number of activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), including country visits; the facilitation of Member States' participation in events related to resolution 1540 (2004), including in regional workshops; the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; the facilitation of national capacity-building in implementing specific requirements of resolution 1540 (2004); and continued support for the publication *1540 Compass*.

M. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($9,322,000)

Background, mandate and objective

195. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1535 (2004) to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its work of monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation of Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). By its resolution 2129 (2013), the Council extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2017.

196. In resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council requested Member States to introduce measures to enhance their legal and institutional capacity to counter terrorist activities, including measures to criminalize the financing of terrorism; freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism; deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups; suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists; share information with other Governments on any groups planning terrorist acts; cooperate with other Governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice. The Council also called

upon States to become parties, as soon as possible, to the international counter-terrorism instruments.

197. In resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council called upon Member States to prohibit by law and prevent incitement to commit acts of terrorism, and to deny safe haven to anyone with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct. In the resolution, the Council also called upon States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations.

198. Over the years, the Council has amended both the operational terms of reference and the internal structure of the Executive Directorate to respond to the ever-evolving global terrorist threat. By its resolution 1805 (2008), the Council established five internal thematic working groups, introduced a more flexible approach to the country assessment visits conducted by the Executive Directorate on behalf of the Committee and mandated the Executive Directorate to engage in capacity-building activities aimed at enhancing institutions and strengthening the rule of law.

199. In its resolution 1963 (2010), the Security Council reaffirmed the core objectives and tasks of the Executive Directorate and, in particular, underlined its crucial role in providing support to the Committee in order to ensure the full implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The Executive Directorate was assigned a number of specific tasks, including (a) addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; (b) focusing increased attention on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005); (c) providing advice, as appropriate, on the development of comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them; (d) interacting, as appropriate, with civil society and other relevant non-governmental actors; (e) facilitating the provision of technical assistance to assist Member States to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (f) preparing an updated global survey of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States and a survey of the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005); (g) organizing a special meeting, open to the wider membership, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee; (h) undertaking new initiatives on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and on the victims of terrorism; and (i) taking actions in accordance with a focused, regional and subregional approach, to prevent terrorism and strengthen the capacity of Member States to address it.

200. In resolution 2129 (2013), the Security Council assigned to the Executive Directorate the following tasks: (a) undertake analysis to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (b) update the global implementation surveys on resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (c) undertake measures to assess the impact of donor-supported project activity linked to building capacity and cooperation; (d) take steps to address the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (e) take into account the issue of kidnapping for ransom; (f) take steps to engage with development entities; and (g) enhance dialogue and information-sharing with special envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

201. In its resolution 2133 (2014), the Security Council encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold a special meeting to discuss measures to prevent incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups to raise funds or gain political concessions. The Executive Directorate is expected to provide support to the Committee in the arrangement of this special meeting.

202. The Committee and Executive Directorate are also mandated, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1377 (2001), 1456 (2003) and 1566 (2004) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, to continue to work closely and expand cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, which serve as force-multipliers in its work.

203. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288, also assigned a number of tasks to the Executive Directorate, including (a) assisting relevant regional and subregional organizations to create or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms or centres, (b) facilitating the adoption of legislation and administrative measures to combat terrorism, (c) identifying counter-terrorism good practices, together with relevant international organizations, and (d) facilitating technical assistance.

204. The Security Council welcomed the adoption of, and commended, the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to the Security Council for its comprehensive consideration of the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate from 2011-2013 (S/2013/722, annex). One of the important components of the active engagement of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in system-wide United Nations activities on counter-terrorism is its activities as a core member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Executive Directorate contributes to six Task Force working groups on, respectively, tackling the financing of terrorism; protecting human rights while countering terrorism; countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism; border management relating to counter-terrorism (acting as Chair); and the Working Group of the Whole on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies (acting as co-Chair). The Executive Directorate also continues to act as co-Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative.

205. Country visits represent an important vehicle of the Committee and its Executive Directorate in their direct interaction and engagement with Member States for discussing terrorism trends and challenges, States' counter-terrorism efforts, strengths, weaknesses, and technical assistance needs, as well as good practices in implementing resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). During 2013, the Executive Directorate conducted, on behalf of the Committee, assessment missions to 11 States, bringing the total number of States visited since 2005 to 90.

206. Expert assessment of Member States' implementation efforts is also central to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate. In this regard, in May 2013 the Committee, with support provided by the Executive Directorate, launched two new assessment tools: the overview of implementation assessment and the detailed implementation survey, which replaced the previous preliminary implementation assessment. These tools were developed by the Executive Directorate to assist the Committee in continuing its constructive dialogue with Member States and in monitoring and promoting their implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). They were designed to ensure

thoroughness, consistency, transparency and even-handedness in the Committee's stocktaking process.

207. The facilitation of technical assistance aimed at promoting full implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) is one of the core tasks of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, which has taken a number of steps to fulfil this mandate, including (a) giving priority to States visited by the Committee and to follow-up requests; (b) working with traditional and new donor States and organizations to facilitate the provision of technical assistance; (c) pursuing facilitation on a subregional and thematic basis; (d) increasing its focus on prevention and implementation aspects; (e) active participation in projects linked to the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative; (f) integration of the human rights and rule of law-based approach; (g) establishing working relations with the Global Counterterrorism Forum; and (h) exploring ways to engage with the private sector in support of donor Governments' efforts to deliver technical assistance to Member States.

208. The Executive Directorate is also required, pursuant to the common strategy approved jointly by the Committee, the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), to work with the expert groups of the latter two Committees. The Executive Directorate continued to cooperate closely with the two expert groups, including through regular exchange of information and mission reports, and the preparation of joint documents and joint statements of the three Committee Chairs to the Council. The three Committees explored ways to enhance their cooperation in order to avoid duplication of work. The experts of the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and, where appropriate, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) also joined the Executive Directorate in country visits conducted on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Cooperation with other entities

209. International, regional and subregional organizations continue to be key partners of the Committee and the Executive Directorate in working with Member States on the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1963 (2010). Areas of engagement with these entities have included promoting international best practices; assessing States' implementation; identifying regional and thematic challenges; providing assistance for States' capacity-building; and facilitating the delivery of technical assistance. The Executive Directorate has also been an active participant in the meetings and activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum and its regional and thematic groups on the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, South-East Asia, criminal justice/rule of law, and countering violent extremism, respectively. In addition, the Executive Directorate is also continuing to engage with a number of non-governmental actors in promoting effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including through the development of strategic partnerships.

210. Within the United Nations system, the Executive Directorate continued to act in partnership with the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information, within the framework of country visits; with Resident Coordinators of the United Nations

Development Programme; with other Security Council sanctions regimes, on issues of relevance; with the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General on Africa, on Genocide, and the Sahel region, on issues of common concern; and with other partners, on thematic issues of concern to the Committee. The Executive Directorate also continued to work closely with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and other specialized agencies within the framework of assessment missions and the facilitation of technical assistance aimed at strengthening Member States' counter-terrorism capacities.

211. Moreover, the Executive Directorate continued to work to ensure that all human rights issues relevant to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1963 (2010) are addressed consistently and even-handedly, including, as appropriate, in the context of country visits and recommendations for technical assistance. In this regard, it also worked to strengthen its cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, and other human rights mechanisms and entities.

Performance information

212. The Executive Directorate, acting on the Committee's behalf, conducted country assessment visits to 11 States, with a view to discussing progress, shortfalls and technical assistance needs or strengths relating to the effective implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. Pursuant to resolution 1963 (2010), the Executive Directorate discussed with States visited the potential benefits of putting in place a comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategy that employs a multidisciplinary approach.

213. The Executive Directorate provided assistance to the Committee in organizing a number of special events, including an event on enhancing cooperation and technical assistance to States of the Sahel region to strengthen their capacity in the global fight against terrorism, held at United Nations Headquarters in September 2013, and an open meeting of the Committee on countering violent extremism, held in November 2013. The Executive Directorate also provided assistance to the Committee in holding a high-level open briefing on the security of traveller identification and traveller documents in preventing terrorism in April 2014. These activities helped to raise international awareness about counter-terrorism issues and provided a useful forum for Member States and organizations to discuss new threats and capacity-building initiatives to address terrorism-related challenges. The Executive Directorate has also begun preparations for the special meeting on kidnapping for ransom, to be organized by the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to resolution 2133 (2014).

214. The Executive Directorate continued to provide assistance to the Committee and its subcommittees in conducting the "stocktaking" of implementation efforts of Member States, employing the overview of implementation assessment and detailed implementation survey.

215. The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to enhance Member States' capacity to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

216. The Executive Directorate continued to participate actively in the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in particular in its six working groups. It serves as co-Chair of two of the working groups and participated in the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative. The Executive Directorate also worked with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre on designing and facilitating technical assistance projects that would fit the needs of recipient States at the regional or thematic level.

217. The Executive Directorate continued to participate in the activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum and its various regional and thematic groups in identifying and promoting good practices in combating terrorism and countering violent extremism.

218. The Executive Directorate continued to share with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights information about Member States' technical assistance needs in relation to human rights and the rule of law. In all its referrals, the Executive Directorate continued to help to ensure that relevant human rights and rule-of-law aspects were integrated into assistance delivery, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1963 (2010).

219. Within the framework of the Committee's country visits, the Executive Directorate also continued to engage with States on their efforts to implement the provisions of resolution 1624 (2005) on the prohibition of incitement to terrorism and the promotion of dialogue among civilizations, and to urge States that had not yet reported to the Committee on their implementation of the resolution to do so. Three further States submitted reports on their implementation of the resolution.

220. The Executive Directorate continued its engagement with a number of non-governmental actors in promoting effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including through the development of strategic partnerships. It also interacted with non-governmental actors within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, notably within the framework of the activities of its working groups.

221. As part of the interaction between the Committee and the wider membership of the United Nations, the Executive Directorate continued to arrange briefings for Member States on key thematic and regional counter-terrorism issues.

Table 48
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	• Country-assessment visits, conducted by the Executive Directorate on the Committee's behalf, continued to serve as a platform for direct interaction with Member States, as well as the foundation for facilitating the delivery of capacity-building assistance. In 2014 the Committee approved a list of comprehensive, focused and follow-up visits to 40 Member States (in addition to 15 previously approved visits) for the period 2014-2017. As of June 2014, the total number of Member States visited since 2005 was 92. In addition, the Executive Directorate has taken advantage of its presence at

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	meetings held with many other Member States to discuss their counter-terrorism policies and approaches, as well as the challenges they face. The Executive Directorate also seizes every opportunity to deepen its dialogue with Member States regarding further ratification of the 18 international counter-terrorism instruments and the adoption of domestic legislation to implement them, and to take steps to further implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010) and 2129 (2013). The Executive Directorate focuses on helping Member States or regional and/or subregional organizations to implement best practices, codes and standards originating with the Directorate or with other international bodies that work on counter-terrorism. Measures taken by Member States to counter incitement and violent extremism have been increasingly discussed during the country visits and in other settings. The Executive Directorate also continued to gather examples of good practices relating both to legislation and to other aspects of counter-incitement measures, such as educational programmes that promote peace, dialogue and understanding among civilizations
	• The Executive Directorate continues to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to Member States wherever gaps or vulnerabilities in counter-terrorism capacities are identified. In order to do so, it contacts appropriate donors or providers, which make a commitment to work directly with the Member State concerned in order to address the vulnerabilities identified. The Executive Directorate subsequently visits the Member State to determine whether the gaps in its capabilities have been adequately addressed and, if necessary, organizes further action programmes. The Executive Directorate also engages with the donor/providers concerned to consider whether additional approaches are merited. In May 2014, for example, the Executive Directorate facilitated the organization in Kenya of a national workshop on the effective implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)
	• In the area of border security, the Executive Directorate, acting in collaboration with partner institutions, facilitated the organization and holding of the first annual meeting of networks of police, customs and intelligence officials in charge of border control in the context of the fight against terrorism in the Sahel and the Maghreb. The meeting, held in Nouakchott in May 2014, brought together officials from 11 States of the Sahel and the Maghreb to explore ways to strengthen border control regional cooperation through the establishment of informal networks. Participants were able to share good practices, begin to establish professional networks and build regional mechanisms for cooperation and common threat assessment
(b) More comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of	• The Executive Directorate continued to focus on monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and to engage with

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
relevant Security Council and General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	Member States on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). National and regional assessment and follow-up, including efforts to ensure that Member States are provided with timely and appropriate capacity-building assistance, continues to be the central focus of the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate. This work has been strengthened over recent months by the introduction of new assessment tools and by an increased focus on regional engagement and targeted follow-up to country visits. The new tools were designed to provide a more detailed assessment of national, regional and global challenges, shortfalls and good practices, as well as to help to ensure more targeted and effective counter-terrorism capacity-building. Thus far, the Committee has assessed the implementation efforts of 27 Member States using the new assessment tools
	• The Executive Directorate continued to take a regional or thematic approach to the facilitation of technical assistance in order to maximize its comparative advantage as a Security Council body. In April 2014 it provided assistance to the Committee in holding an open briefing, with the participation of the Secretary-General of INTERPOL, the Secretary-General of ICAO and the Executive Director of UNODC, on preventing the misuse of travel documents by terrorists and terrorism-prevention activities. In June 2014 it concluded a two-year initiative aimed at enhancing Member States' understanding of their obligation to freeze terrorists' assets in accordance with resolution 1373 (2001). Following an initial expert meeting, held in Amsterdam in October 2012, seven subregional workshops were organized in, respectively, West Africa (for French-speaking and English-speaking States), East Africa, the Caribbean region, South and South-East Asia, Eurasia and North Africa. The Executive Directorate worked closely on this initiative with Financial Action Task Force-style regional bodies, regional partners and relevant regional and multilateral organizations. The initiative enabled participants to engage with and learn from States that had already implemented national freezing mechanisms and to collate good practices to be shared with other Member States
	• During the first half of 2014, the Executive Directorate continued to facilitate technical assistance delivery in accordance with its mandate. Effective facilitation of technical assistance and training often requires sustained regional dialogue, conducted over a number of years. This model has been successfully tested in South Asia, where it has resulted in the development of a platform that generates specific independent "spin-off" capacity-building deliverables, advanced through dialogue and delivered by donors and providers. In April 2014, for example, the Executive Directorate convened the eighth regional workshop for judges, prosecutors and police officers in South Asia, which examined the work of training

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2014
	academies in the region. The Executive Directorate also continued the practice of convening regular regional and thematic meetings and workshops to create an environment that best serves the interests of potential recipient States, as well as the community of donors and technical assistance providers, and to strengthen the coordination of activities and the identification of national and regional priorities
	• The Executive Directorate also worked with Member States and regional organizations on the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies, in accordance with resolutions 1963 (2010) and 2129 (2014). Acting in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and relevant regional organizations, the Executive Directorate continued to assist Member States of Central Africa to develop a regional integrated strategy on counter-terrorism and the non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons. In January and April two regional workshops were held to draft the strategy's border-control and law-enforcement-related elements. Another example of regional engagement is the Executive Directorate's continued participation in the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and its implementation, in close cooperation with other United Nations offices, both at Headquarters and on the ground, including the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel
(c) Better engagement by Member States and civil society in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and Executive Directorate to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	• The Executive Directorate continued to publicize aspects of its work by posting press releases and statements on the website of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, prepare academic articles and op-ed pieces for media outlets, and give briefings to high-level visitors and speeches at conferences and major national institutions around the world. Documents issued at workshops, declarations of the Committee or statements of the Committee Chair and the Executive Director were routinely posted on the Committee's website. The Committee Chair also presided over regular briefings to the wider membership of the United Nations on the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate. These briefings regularly included a technical briefing by the Executive Directorate on a specific aspect of its work or on an area of counter-terrorism of broad interest to Member States

Planning assumptions for 2015

222. The mandate of the Executive Directorate will be subject to an interim review by 31 December 2015. Pursuant to the tasks mandated by the Security Council in resolution 2129 (2013), the Executive Directorate will undertake a number of activities and initiatives, including (a) taking stock of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) by Member States using the new assessment tools; (b) conducting country assessment visits to identify progress, gaps, technical assistance needs and good practices in implementation of resolutions

1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (c) updating the global implementation surveys on the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) by Member States; (d) revising the Committee's technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001); (e) engaging with donor States and organizations on facilitation of technical assistance to States in need and taking measures to assess the impact of donor-supported project activity linked to building capacity and cooperation; (f) updating the Committee's directories of good practices for the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (g) strengthening the role of the Executive Directorate in providing assistance to Member States for developing comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies and their implementing mechanisms within the framework of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; (h) organizing special meetings and events of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on counter-terrorism-related issues, including topical issues to address the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and kidnapping for ransom; (i) strengthening the work of the Executive Directorate to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism; (j) undertaking an analysis to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (k) considering ways and means to enhance coordination among relevant counter-terrorism entities; (l) engaging with development entities and special envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as well as with civil society in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); and (m) other additional areas.

223. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Executive Directorate are set out in table 49 below.

Table 49
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the comprehensive implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), relevant parts of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(a) (i) Number of additional domestic laws required for the implementation of the provisions of the international counter-terrorism instruments drafted, revised or enacted *Performance measures* 2013: 45 Estimate 2014: 47 Target 2015: 47

	(ii) Number of recommendations for technical assistance made by the Executive Directorate agreed upon by Member States *Performance measures* 2013: 103 Estimate 2014: 109 Target 2015: 110

Outputs

- Detailed implementation surveys completed for review and approval by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (80)
- Assessment mission reports approved by the Committee following comprehensive, focused or follow-up visits to Member States (10)
- Global survey on the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) for the Committee and the Security Council (1)
- Global survey on the status of implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) for the Committee and the Security Council (1)
- Updated technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) for Member States
- Technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) for Member States

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) More comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council and General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	(b) (i) Number of Member States hosting assessment missions led by the Executive Directorate with experts from the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004), UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and other counter-terrorism bodies or organizations *Performance measures* 2013: 11 Estimate 2014: 9 Target 2015: 10

	(ii) Number of Member States participating in workshops hosted by the Executive Directorate with United Nations entities and international, regional or subregional organizations to develop national or regional counter-terrorism capacities *Performance measures* 2013: 87 Estimate 2014: 72 Target 2015: 69

Outputs

- Briefings to the Committee, the Security Council and the Member States on overall findings with regard to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and other relevant resolutions (15)
- Outcome document from the special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (2)
- Reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on areas of cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations (15)
- Workshops facilitated or co-facilitated by the Executive Directorate with other entities and donors that promote integrated approaches to the implementation of all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism resolutions (12)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Better engagement by Member States and civil society in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(c) (i) Number of visits on the Committee's website *Performance measures* 2013: 82,125 Estimate 2014: 87,411 Target 2015: 87,000 (ii) Number of civil society entities, including multinational corporations, private donor organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups and other entities working with the Executive Directorate *Performance measures* 2013: 38 Estimate 2014: 40 Target 2015: 50

Outputs

- Regular updates and enhancements of the Committee's website in the six official languages of the United Nations (50)
- Briefings to regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups and other entities to explain the counter-terrorism activities of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (40)
- Counter-Terrorism Committee and Executive Directorate media conferences, press statements and press releases (35)
- Press kits distributed to Member States, the media, civil society and non-governmental organizations promoting the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (500)

External factors

224. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and provided that the collection and analysis of information for the Counter-Terrorism Committee are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 50
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	6 694.7	6 943.0	(248.3)	7 483.2	7 731.5	–	788.5
Operational costs	4 023.5	3 989.3	34.2	1 838.8	1 804.6	8.3	(2 184.7)
Total	**10 718.2**	**10 932.3**	**(214.1)**	**9 322.0**	**9 536.1**	**8.3**	**(1 396.2)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 51
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	*Total international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2014	–	1	1	2	9	12	4	4	33	–	8	41	–	–	–	41
Proposed 2015	–	1	1	2	9	13	6	3	35	–	8	43	–	–	–	43
Change	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**2**	**(1)**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**

225. The anticipated overrun for 2014 is due mainly to the vacancy rate being lower than budgeted.

226. The mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate has been extended until 31 December 2017. The estimated requirements for 2015 amount to $9,322,000 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for 41 positions, including the continuation of 40 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 12 P-4, 4 P-3, 3 P-2, 1 General Service (Principal level), 7 General Service (Other level)) and the reclassification of one position from the P-2 to the P-3 level, and for the creation of two positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3) ($7,483,200); official travel of staff of the Executive Directorate ($872,100); office supplies and the rental of office space ($706,500); communications, including public information services ($118,500); information technology ($128,400); training ($11,300) and hospitality ($2,000).

227. In 2015 it is proposed to create two positions of Political Affairs Officer (1 P-4, 1 P-3) and to reclassify one position of Associate Political Affairs Officer from the P-2 to the P-3 level.

228. The main elements of the core Executive Directorate mandate include assessing Member States' counter-terrorism capacities, monitoring and promoting implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), identifying Member States' gaps, needs and good practices in establishing counter-terrorism measures, and facilitating the technical assistance required to help Member States to address the identified gaps and needs. At the end of 2013, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council reviewed the work of the Executive Directorate. In resolution 2129 (2013) the Council extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2017 and assigned additional tasks to it, in particular, to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2009), and to provide advice to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on practical ways for Member States to implement the two resolutions. This new task, in the context of the increasingly diffuse and complex nature of contemporary terrorism, implies particular attention to and additional research on phenomena, such as the use of the Internet and new communications technologies by terrorists, kidnapping for ransom, foreign terrorist fighters in conflict zones and terrorists acting alone or in small cells. Primary emphasis in this work will be placed on monitoring and evaluating terrorist narrative, messages and events in the regions most affected by terrorism, which is of particular importance for understanding the rise and attractiveness for the followers of such new terrorist organizations as the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria and for providing advice to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Council on practical ways and approaches to counter violent extremism and terrorism, including through the development of an effective counter-narrative. In doing so, the Executive Directorate will rely on and expand its partnerships not only with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, but also with civil society, including non-profit organizations, academia and other entities in conducting research and information-gathering in order to ensure a comprehensive approach to preventing the spread of terrorism and violent extremism. To that end, the Executive Directorate will establish a network of institutes and academia involved in research and analysis of terrorist threat and counter-terrorism issues, and intensify its programme of high-level political consultations and visits with the aim of gathering and exchanging information with high-level intelligence and law enforcement officials from Member States.

229. In view of the broader scope of the responsibilities assigned to the Executive Directorate by the Security Council in resolution 2129 (2013), the Executive Directorate proposes the establishment of two positions of Political Affairs Officer (1 P-4, 1 P-3) and the reclassification of a position of Associated Political Affairs Officer from the P-2 to the P-3 level. At the time of the adoption of the resolution, the 2014 budget proposal was already finalized. Staffing changes in relation to the resolution are therefore included in the 2015 budget proposal.

230. The Political Affairs Officer (P-4) would coordinate and take the lead in research and information-gathering of the cross-cutting research group; be responsible for identifying and maintaining a network of partner research institutes, non-profit organizations and other players from civil society, which can share timely information and analyses on relevant terrorism and counter-terrorism issues; act as focal point for the collection and analysis of information on emerging issues, trends and developments related to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); conduct research and analysis on the most complex and sensitive issues related to terrorist threat and counter-terrorism measures, including on the narrative and messages of terrorist organizations; prepare proposals on the development of the counter-narrative; review and monitor events in the regions most affected by terrorism, based on relevant information and analysis, including those received from partner institutes; take the lead in preparing analytical reports, papers and proposals to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council on emerging issues and developments in terrorism; draft talking points, briefing notes and presentations to be delivered by the Executive Director of the Executive Directorate to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Council and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General; and develop the research group's written products and publications.

231. The two Political Affairs Officers (P-3) would play a major role in the work of the cross-cutting research group within the Executive Directorate tasked with identifying emerging issues, trends and developments related to counter-terrorism and the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); collect, compile and analyse information related to new threats and challenges, as well as trends in the area of counter-terrorism, relevant to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); keep abreast of the latest trends and developments in the area of terrorism and counter-terrorism, and provide inputs to senior officials and colleagues in the Executive Directorate; and draft analytical reports and overview documents on emerging issues and new trends and developments in the area of counter-terrorism for submission to the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

232. The variance between the 2015 requirements and the 2014 appropriation is due mainly to the removal of a one-time provision for the relocation of the Executive Directorate to a new office space, offset in part by increased staffing costs owing to the creation of two positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3) and the reclassification of one position, to a lower vacancy rate and to an increase in salary costs.

233. At the end of November 2014, the Executive Directorate will be temporarily relocated from its current office in the Chrysler Building to a swing space in the North Lawn Building. The new office space identified for it, located on the 23rd floor of the Daily News Building, is currently occupied by UNDP, which is expected to hand over the office space in November 2014. Following construction work, the

Executive Directorate is expected to be at this location in the second quarter of 2015.

Extrabudgetary resources

234. In 2014 the Executive Directorate will continue to use extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $885,000 to organize several new and follow-up workshops in various regions of the world in accordance with the work programme approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee. It will organize follow-up workshops and relevant capacity-building initiatives for national law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges, on bringing terrorists to justice, asset freezing, controlling the illicit movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments across borders, and the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). The Executive Directorate will also organize further workshops on border management and control, including in the context of an initiative to develop a framework for a coordinated border-management approach by Member States aimed at responding to their respective needs and helping their respective central authorities to comply with the requirements of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

235. In 2015 the Executive Directorate will continue to rely on extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $885,000 to facilitate the organization, with a variety of partners, of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives in many regions of the world, in accordance with its work programme as approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee. These initiatives will cover a variety of topics related to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including promoting respect for the rule of law and human rights in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases; enhancing the capacity of judges in adjudicating terrorism cases; enhancing international cooperation for judges, prosecutors and investigators; border control and management, including the spaces between controlled border crossings; terrorist financing issues, including the illegal cross-border movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments, and the abuse of alternative remittance systems; and national and regional events on countering incitement to commit terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance.